

**Tomorrow**

**Double...**  
A two-page Fashion special on men's style, make-up, and the personal taste of poster designer Richard Bird.



**... helping**  
Is détente valuable or worthless? Richard Davy argues that misunderstandings have swayed opinion.

**Stake...**  
Trevor Fishlock reports on how Argentines are pinning their hopes on the new democracy.

**... and chips**  
Computer Horizons launches a new national competition with valuable prizes that will be open to every reader.

## Shells hit airport at Beirut

American warships bombed positions in the Lebanon mountains and Beirut airport closed briefly after being hit by shells. Beirut radio said shells crashed around US Marine positions at the airport.

Haifa tribute, page 4

## Race bias 'could split unions'

Race discrimination in British trade unions could lead to black workers setting up independent organizations

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## Crisis brewing

Bonnie faced a political crisis when police admitted possible mistaken identity involving General Günter Kiesing, the Nato deputy commander-in-chief, who was dismissed after allegedly being seen in homosexual bars

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## Council protest

The six metropolitan councils have protested to the Government that they have identified 40 areas in which their abolition would switch power from local to central authorities

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## Top earner

Mr Richard Giordano, the American chief executive of BOC, is still British industry's highest paid executive despite a £521,500 last year

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## Arms charges

Six people have been charged in connection with the disappearance of ammunition from a Royal Ordnance factory at Alcester, Cheshire.

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## Lear gloom

Lear Fan, the Belfast-based aircraft manufacturer which last week made 91 workers redundant, is running out of money

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## Royal service

Dr Billy Graham, the American evangelist, preached to the Queen and other members of the Royal Family at Sandringham Parish Church

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## Blaze manhunt

South Korean police have issued arrest warrants for the owner and two directors of a hotel in Pusan where 38 people died in a fire

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## Player charged

Paul Roberts, a Brentford defender, was charged by the police after an incident during the match at the Dell, Millwall yesterday. A spectator was also charged

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The reality of rate-capping: Argentina's dilemma in naming the guilty men; Delusions of disarmament: Spectrum: Interview with Roman Polanski, Monday Page: The big cheeses Obituary, page 18

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# Labour picks Benn to fight seat at Chesterfield

From Anthony

Mr Wedgwood Benn was selected last night as Labour candidate for the Chesterfield by-election, now expected on March 8.

At a meeting of 127 delegates of the local Labour Party's select committee, Mr Benn scored a third ballot knockout with 64 votes to 36 for Mr Phillip Whitehead, another former MP, and 27 for Mr William Flanagan, leader of Chesterfield Borough Council.

Mr Benn's victory began with a first-round result of just 47 votes. He then moved remorselessly upwards to score 58 votes on the second ballot before achieving the required bare majority with 64 votes.

After a royal progress from the meeting hall, headquarters of the Derbyshire area of the National Union of Mineworkers, across a snow-covered road to Labour headquarters, followed by a frozen crew of television and newspaper journalists, Mr Benn declared:

"From now on, having been chosen, I am the standard-bearer for Labour in Chesterfield."

Having taken the first step towards a parliamentary comeback, the controversial left-winger said that if the Chesterfield voters were to hear the political arguments of the campaign, he had no doubt he would be elected.

The effect of a Labour victory in the first by-election under Mr Kinnock-Hattersley leadership would be profound on a Government which was already under serious pressure for a change of course.

Mr Benn joked: "I daresay they will wake up President Reagan and tell him: They ought to."

**BBC news faces more disruption**

By David Hewson  
Arts Correspondent

The BBC, which has been hit by a journalists' pay dispute over computer technology, produced television news bulletins over the weekend with non-union staff, including Jan Leeming, the newsreader.

But *News Review* on BBC 2 at 6pm was cancelled and replaced by a repeat of *Treasures of Imperial China*. The BBC said that it had not been possible to prepare the captions for the deaf and hard of hearing.

Eight journalists were suspended yesterday for attending a union meeting, bringing the total to 48.

The dispute is likely to spread to other sections of the corporation.

**Two climbers fight for their lives**

By a Staff Reporter

Two of the three survivors of a weekend mountain climbing tragedy in the Lake District which claimed three lives were fighting for their lives in hospital last night as police waited to find out what happened.

The party of six climbers, which undertook a private ascent of the storm-swept slopes of the 3,000ft Helvellyn, are believed to have been blown off the mountain.

The three dead were identified last night as Mr Stephen Chilton, aged 23, of Daventry Avenue, Stockton, Cleveland; Mr William Lonsdale, aged 20, of Elton Road, Wolverhampton, and Mr John Sanderson, aged 21, of Northfield Road, Bellingham.

Two of their friends, who were critically ill in the intensive care unit of Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle, were Mr William Stott, aged 17, of Morland Close, Wolferton, and Mr Simon Ellis, aged 17, of Rosebury Crescent, Norton, Cleveland.

The third climber, Mr David Yardley, aged 26, a climbing instructor of Fulmer Road, Norton, is seriously injured.

Although they were adequately clothed none of the climbers was wearing a helmet or carrying an ice axe according to Mr Tom Flynn of Patterdale Rescue team who coordinated the operation.

In Scotland about 30 main roads between the borders and the highlands were blocked, more than 80 people from six

## Bid to save Brazil loan

Bankers meet in New York tomorrow in an attempt to save a \$6.5 billion (£4.6 billion) loan to Brazil. The loan should have been signed today, but has been postponed because the full account has not been raised.

The failure of banks in Spanish-speaking countries to pay their share of the loan could have a domino effect on other heavily indebted Latin American countries.

Only about \$100m of the Brazilian loan is still outstanding.

The NUJ has rejected a payment of £630 and a 2.3 per cent salary increment for using computerised equipment. It wants binding arbitration, which the BBC has refused.

**Doctors' financial interests challenged**

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The General Medical Council (GMC) is to be asked to examine the ethics of doctors who invest in private hospitals and treat their patients.

Mr Oliver Rowell, general manager of the charitable Nuffield Nursing Homes Trust and chairman of the independent Hospital Group, said yesterday he would be raising the issue with both the GMC and the British Medical Association as a result of the growing number of private hospitals in which consultants have a direct financial interest.

Mr Rowell said that the Nuffield, which has 31 private

hospitals, was "worried about the problems which may arise if a doctor has a financial interest in a private hospital and then treats his private patients into it for treatment".

He added: "We are seeing a new breed of consultant emerging who is far more interested in getting a genuine financial return on his investment, rather than providing funds to help set up a charitable run hospital in which they can treat their patients but do not receive a dividend on their money."

Mr Rowell said that such profit-motivated hospitals could increase the cost of

private care helping put it out of the reach of many people.

Charitable groups, such as his own, he said, made profits but ploughed them back into developing private hospital services, rather than paying dividends.

The GMC's code of conduct prohibits doctors from working for any clinical or diagnostic organization in which his or her spouse has shares. That, however, does not prevent doctors working for private hospitals in which they have an investment, as their fees are

paid by the patient, not the Hospital.

Doctors are however meant to declare their financial interest if they refer patients to organizations in which they have a stake.

Mr Rowell said yesterday: "This is not a new area, but I feel it is timely for it to be looked at in some detail. There is a possible conflict of interest."

The Labour Party is considering banning private practice when it returns to power until NHS waiting lists are substantially reduced.

**Thatcher avoids pledge on tax cuts**

## Thatcher avoids pledge on tax cuts

By Julian Hembrow  
Political Editor

The Prime Minister declined to say yesterday whether either taxation or public spending will have been reduced by the end of her second administration to the levels of which she was so critical when she came to power in 1979.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher said this would strain to achieve those goals, that she had not wavered and that other governments were following her example.

Although she spoke often of the "difficulties" of economic

management, not a hint of doubt or regret appeared in the course of an hour-long interview with Mr Brian Walden for London Weekend Television's *Weekend World*. Rather she was "absolutely in tune with how people feel", she said, "because of what they feel in their pocket but, more than that, because of what they feel in their bones, their blood stream, their heart of hearts, their minds".

People saw waste in the public sector, and they did not like being treated as pawns of the state.

The Prime Minister was repeatedly asked for a promise that, at the end of eight or nine years of her government, the level of public expenditure as a proportion of national income would be lower than when she took office.

At first she avoided the question: "We are now getting it down from its peak, I think probably I am doing it more vigorously than anyone else."

Asked again, she said: "I hope so. I shall strain to make it so."

Asked next for a pledge that the burden of taxation would be 1982/83 no higher than in 1979, Mrs Thatcher was equally guarded. A lot would depend on the circumstances outside the Government's control.

Labour is destroying Mrs Thatcher's "brick by brick", according to Mr Neil Kinnock, the opposition leader.

"What people forget is that Mrs Thatcher has been party leader for years," he said in an interview with the Press Association. "I have only been at it three months and already we are destroying her brick by brick."

He is engaged in what he calls "trench warfare". He said: "We have cracked the cavalry. It would be foolish to change all Mrs Thatcher with our heads down."

Asked about the budget, he said: "Leading article, page 9

## Shultz reports on Reagan 'thaw'

By David G.

Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, brought the British government up to date yesterday on President Reagan's new, more flexible approach to East-West relations.

In what officials described as relaxed, informal discussions with Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, in London, Mr Shultz is reported to have outlined his administration's desire for a "thaw" in relations with the Soviet Union at a time when Soviet nuclear arms reductions have been suspended. President Reagan is expected to advance notification of military manoeuvres in Europe.

Although deliberately making the outline of the report public knowledge, the Administration apparently does not intend to use the conclusions in any forcible way during present attempts to renew arms control accords with the Soviet Union.

A senior White House official said: "The President certainly has not concluded that we should give up our search for serious arms control agreements".

But clearly it will overshadow the intensifying debate over how to handle Moscow in the immediate future. Mr George Shultz, Secretary of State, will this week attempt to revive US-Soviet arms negotiations during talks in Stockholm with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

Mr Shultz is to meet Mr Gromyko in Madrid on September 21, and then attend the 35-nation Conference on Disarmament in Europe it will be the Secretary of State's first encounter with his Soviet counterpart since their bilateral exchanges in Madrid last September over the Russian attack on a South Korean airliner.

Three hours of talks at Carlton Gardens with Sir Geoffrey focused principally on East-West relations and the Middle East. Mr Shultz and Sir Gromyko are also understood to have agreed with Mrs Thatcher that the sudden withdrawal of the multinational peace force from Lebanon would be a dangerous void and possibly lead to further chaos in that divided country.

Leading article, page 9

**Downfall of British breakfast**

From Robin Young  
New York

Though London has among restaurants of top international gastronomic standard as New York, breakfasts are not British, but come from Mr Mitchell's in Chicago. These are the findings of *Egon Ronay's TWA Guide to good restaurants in 53 cities in Europe and the United States*, launched today in New York.

The book claims to be the first attempt to apply identical gastronomic criteria to the cooking of 18 nations and to assess American restaurants by the most exacting European standards.

America stands the test quite well. It has 156 of the 310 restaurants listed, and should come among the 11 gaining three-star awards for the best cooking. American eating places gather a total of 70 stars, the same as France.

British stands the test quite well, too. It has 100 of the 310 restaurants listed, and should come among the 10 gaining three-star awards.

In total, Britain's culinary distinctions are judged inferior to West Germany's, where 140 restaurants share 47 stars, and Spain's where 36 restaurants collect a tally of 30 stars.

The eating places covered in the book, which is sponsored by TWA airline, range from examples of conspicuous consumption to inexpensive bistros.

For outstanding cooking, judged worthy of two stars, the Grill Room at the Dorchester Hotel in London is reckoned Britain's cheapest (£25) compared with prices of £35 to £43 in Los Angeles and up to £50 each in New York.

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# Unions urged to root out racial bias or risk splitting movement

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

A serious indictment of race relations in British trade unions is contained in an unpublished report endorsed by the leadership of the National and Local Government Officers Association (Nalgo), the country's biggest white-collar union. The report discloses the emergence of black groups within Nalgo itself, which union's national executive fears could lead to the formation of separate trade unions. The document, produced by a working party set up in September 1982, admits the existence of considerable racial bias within Nalgo and the rest of the labour movement. It urges immediate action to prevent further splits. It says: "There is an urgent need for the union to change any practices which may have the effect of excluding black members, and introduce measures which ensure their views are not discounted." The study will encounter considerable opposition from

white members who believe that to treat racial minorities separately is to go against the egalitarian principles of the movement and from some black groups, who will say the report does not go far enough. Indeed one black group, boycotted the working party the way in which it was constituted and will almost certainly argue against the conclusions at Nalgo's annual conference at Brighton in June. But the national executive is confident that the report will be accepted, albeit narrowly.

One of the bitterest pills

white members to swallow

purely practical terms is the study's contention that racialism is perpetuated by the practice of advertising new internal posts first. The report recommends a policy of "current advertising".

The document urges members and officials to recognise black members' groups within the union of risk splinter groups which would act as separate

## Rebellion ends in pit overtime ban

By Our Labour Reporter

The rebellion over the miners' overtime ban among windings engineers came to an end yesterday when their national leaders decided to take the action.

The winders' decision was taken by their executive, was taken by 200 representatives of the 1,400 engineers throughout the coalfield who met at a public house at Blidworth, Nottinghamshire, in the middle of a top coal producing area.

But Mr Stephen Higginson, spokesman for the north Staffordshire miners who staged a 24-hour strike last Monday, refused to reveal whether the meeting had voted for a motion which would have set up a separate union for the men who are members of the National Union of Mineworkers.

The minders in north Staffordshire had decided on Saturday not to take any further action.

Yesterday's three-hour meeting, which broke up amid angry exchanges with other miners,

was attended by men from Durham, south Wales, Yorkshire, Leicestershire and Lancashire.

Mr Raymond Chadburn, president of the 34,000 Nottinghamshire miners, was ejected from the meeting. Despite this decision, he said that some miners might not want to work with certain "rebels".

Mr Chadburn said that some miners complained that miners were being given between £100 and £150 in overtime payments a week. "Some of our members earn less than £100 in a week," he said. But he added: "I am pleased that the miners decided to support the NUM."

In a poll conducted by MOPA, the overtime ban received two to one support among pitmen. Fifty seven per cent also said that they were satisfied with Mr Arthur Scargill's presidency of the NUM and 60 per cent that they would vote for him if there was another election.

## Block to curbs on GPs

Legal difficulties mean a block to a proposal to give the General Medical Council powers to impose conditional registration on doctors who fall below acceptable professional standards, but who are not judged guilty of "serious professional misconduct".

Mr Nigel Spearing, Labour MP for Newham South, is to introduce a private member's Bill to give the GMC such powers after a case in which a

doctor was found to be guilty of "serious professional misconduct".

Sir John Walton, President of the GMC, said yesterday: "We accept the argument he is putting forward, but we think it is extremely unlikely that an properly drafted amendment to the existing law can make the point he is making".

## Owen stands firm on nuclear split with Liberals

The Social Democrats yesterday reaffirmed their split with their Liberal partners in the Alliance on the central issue of nuclear defence (Our Political Correspondent writes).

The party's policy-making Council for Social Democracy, meeting at the University of Aston in Birmingham, endorsed the need for "a minimum deterrent strategy" and accepted cruise deployment.

David Steel, the Liberal leader, has said he opposes cruise and his party also stands against the independent British nuclear deterrent, demanding a fast phase-out of Polaris.

Dr David Owen, the Social Democrat's

### Call for full-time volunteer forces

Dr David Owen floated the idea of full-time volunteer forces to boost manpower in the armed services and full unmet health and welfare needs.

The concept was strictly voluntary. It was "not the reintroduction of national service, it is not compulsory, it is not even primarily put forward to alleviate unemployment".

Dr Owen said: "It is primarily put forward to meet unmet needs and to allow people, mainly young but not exclusively so, to contribute to society".

He said that short of getting agreement in the Mutual Balanced Force Reduction Talks, Britain ought to consider a "modest increase" in armed forces numbers by encouraging a scheme of voluntary service for a year with a regular training commitment for seven years to contribute to a well-trained mobile reserve.

He said: "We need more precision-guided conventional

munitions, better equipment and improved airfield capacity for greater mobility. But the financial squeeze is so tight even at present that some argue, wrongly in my view, to cut back on BAOR."

Dr Owen pointed out, however, that most of the volunteers would be needed to serve in the community.

The main thrust of the debate was how to prevent the National Health Service and community-related services from deteriorating so that the ethical principles on which it was founded were eroded.

Dr Owen was continually horrified by society's appalling mismatch of resources. He agreed why, with so many necessary tasks unfulfilled and unmet needs, society accepted that so many of its citizens should live in enforced idleness.

He said Britain could begin seriously meeting the needs of the disadvantaged and disabled and enhance the quality of life and opportunities for many in society only by increasing the

council passed a motion reaffirming SDP defence policy, including strengthening conventional forces, establishing a battlefield nuclear weapon-free zone, cancelling Trident, and dual-key control of cruise missiles in Britain.

It also passed an amendment that a main objective of Nato defence policy must be to establish an effective non-nuclear, non-provocative capability against any possible invasion so that its strategy would become based on the first-use concept.

The Social Democrats are well prepared for the June elections to the European Parliament, Mrs Shirley Williams, the party's president, told the council in a report on negotiations with the Liberals over the allocation of seats.

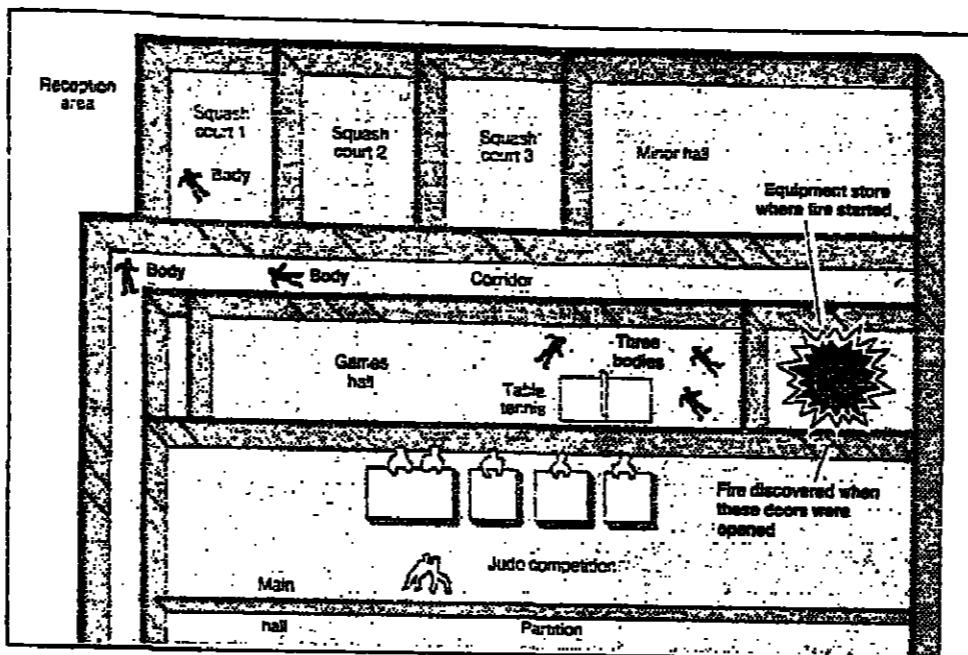
She said that "contrary to many pieces of speculation that have appeared in the press" agreement had been reached for well over half the 78 seats in England, Wales and Scotland, and was on the way to completion in almost all of them.

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The layout at the Maysfield leisure centre in west Belfast.



Mrs Gibson and her daughters Angela (left) and Julie who died in the fire.

## Fire rescue attempt kills two

From Richard Ford, Belfast

A mother trying to reach her two young daughters and a man who was also thought to be trying to rescue the children were among the six people who died in the fire at a Belfast leisure club on Saturday.

Mrs Lorraine Gibson was discovered at the Maysfield centre in a corridor where she had been overcome by toxic fumes from blazing mattresses as she went to rescue Angela, aged nine, and Julie, aged seven. The girls were found in a games room with Mr James Smyth, aged 33.

Mr Cecil White, aged 64, who lives in the same road as Mrs Gibson, was also found dead in the corridor and it is thought that he was trying to reach the children.

While the police expect to have established the cause of Saturday's fire by later this

week, Mr Terry Waits, the man who discovered it, is convinced it was started by an incendiary device. "Fires do not just break out in storerooms where mats are piled with foam are kept. Some moron has done this deliberately," he said.

City councillors are worried that Saturday's fire comes only two months after a similar blaze in another centre in west Belfast.

Both fires began in store-rooms but in the blaze at the Andersonstown centre in west Belfast, started by an incendiary device, no one was injured although it was extensively damaged.

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## 'Absolute' guarantee for New Cross investors

Investors in the New Cross Building Society were told yesterday they would get their money back towards the end of February when a merger with the Woolwich Building Society was approved.

Mr Michael Tuke, Woolwich Building Society's general manager, said investors could be "absolutely assured" they would get their money back pound for pound.

Hundreds of investors waited outside the New Cross head office in south-east London on

Friday to get news of their savings.

This followed Thursday's closing down of the society on orders from the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, Mr Michael Bridgeman.

Mr Bridgeman said the London-based society failed to keep the required level of reserves in three of the last four years; had not offered investors as much protection as other societies and had granted too many large loans.

There is, however, scepticism among MPs whether any of the Bills Conservative critics will actually vote against the measure since it contains other societies that they support.

The Tory MPs' opposition has not been orchestrated and there is no sign that they have organized into a group to amend the Bill.

Mr Heath has refused so far to be drawn on the stance he will take, even though some commentators have suggested that he may vote against the Bill. Mr Heath, in spite of his stated antipathy towards Mrs Thatcher's administration, has never voted against any of its legislation.

Many Conservative MPs are still members in various capacities of associations of local authorities which are opposed to the proposal.

Powerful extra-parliamentary support for the Bill comes today from the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

Rate capping: The reality, page 8 Letters, page 9

## Heath set to attack Rates Bill

By John Winder

Mr Edward Heath along with some other former Conservative Cabinet ministers, are expected to attack the Government's proposals on "rate-capping" when the Rates Bill is debated tomorrow in the Commons.

There is, however, scepticism among MPs whether any of the Bills Conservative critics will actually vote against the measure since it contains other societies that they support.

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Rate capping: The reality, page 8 Letters, page 9

## Footpaths demand by ramblers

By John Young

The Ramblers' Association has asked the Countryside Commission to designate a further seven national long-distance footpaths before the year 2000.

Its proposed new routes are the Two Moors Way, 100 miles from Ivybridge, in south Devon, across Dartmoor and Exmoor to Lynton; a 100 mile extension of the Ridgeway, south-west from Avebury, Wiltshire, to Lyne Regis; another 100 mile extension of the Ridgeway, north-east to The Icknield Way, in Norfolk, to be known as the Icknield Way; the Thames Walk, 160 miles from the Palace of Westminster to the river's source in the Cotswolds; the Ribble Way, 64 miles from Preston to Horton in Ribblesdale; the Cotswold Way, 95 miles from Chipping Campden to Bath; and an extension of the South Downs Way from the Sussex/Hampshire border.

In its submission to the commission, the association states that the ten existing routes have proved extremely popular, and that there is a strong public demand for more. The commission's present study of access to the countryside is unlikely to be finished before

the end of next year, and no decisions will therefore be made before mid-1986, it predicts.

"That is far too long to wait,"

the association says. "Prepara-

tory work on most of these

routes is already well advanced".

Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 28 Belgium Bfr 80 Canada

52.75 Switzerland Fr 150 Cyprus 280 mils

France Fr 7,000 Germany DM 3,500

Italy L 1,000 Ireland £1,000 Luxembourg L 38

Malta £120 New Zealand £1,200

Norway Kr 125 Singapore \$6.50 Spain P 100

Sweden Kr 200 U.S.A. \$1.200 Venezuela L 100

## Threatened councils say abolition will centralize power

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

The six English metropolitan county councils protested yesterday that the Government's plan to abolish them was "an affront to Parliament" which would increase central power. The Labour-led authorities claimed in a long reply to the plan to have spotted 40 points of control at which abolition would switch power from local to central government.

The councils suggested that the Government divide and rule if their functions were shared among 36 district councils and up to 48 counties. The councils are Merseyside, West and South Yorkshire, West Midlands, Greater Manchester and Tyne & Wear. They were replying to the 1983 White Paper *Streamlining The Cities*, proposing the abolition of them and the Greater London Council.

The six said that abolition would give the Government greater control over local planning decisions and predicted that it would lead to wasteful competition and duplication of effort among successor councils.

They complained that the Government had failed to explain how successors would maintain their high levels of care for museums, theatres, archaeological investigations and collections of local archives.

"In its haste to implement the proposals the Government is eroding democratic procedures," the councils said.

### Man in the news

## Whitehall mandarin with a Chinese background

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

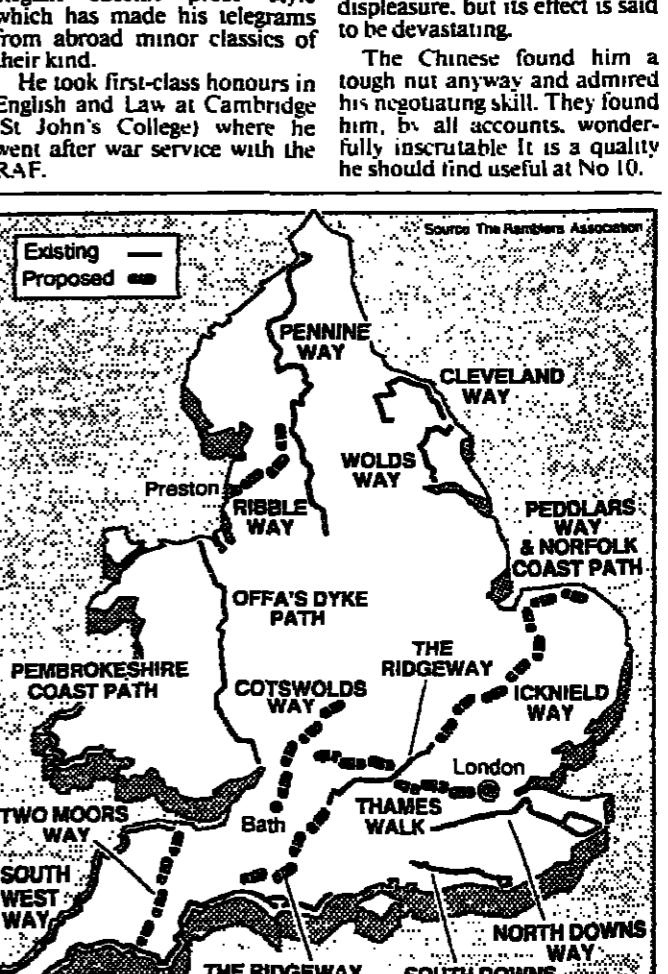
A new but not entirely unfamiliar face crossed the narrow threshold of 10 Downing Street last week - and will be much in evidence today when unofficial (non-administrative) members of Hong Kong's executive council, the colony's "Cabinet", arrive for talks with Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

It belongs to Sir Percy Craddock, who at the age of 60 has succeeded Sir Anthony Parsons as Mrs Thatcher's special adviser on foreign affairs. Like Sir Anthony he is a recently-retired diplomat and again like his predecessor he has gone to No 10 after a round of complex negotiations over the reversion of the Falkland Islands, when he was Britain's permanent representative at the United Nations during the 1982 war with Argentina. Craddock's Hong Kong, in whose uncertain future he became involved while conducting the Anglo-Chinese talks as our ambassador in Peking.

Again, unlike his predecessor he will be at No 10 for only part of the time, crossing Downing Street to a second desk he is retaining at the Foreign Office, from where he will keep an official eye on the Hong Kong talks. But for his wife's health he would probably have remained in China to see the talks through.

Intellectually at least the dual responsibility should present him with few problems. Sir Percy might lack Sir Anthony's broad experience, having spent most of his career in the Far East or in the East-West forum. But he has long been regarded as having one of the best brains in the Foreign Office with an elegant succinct prose style which has made his telegrams from abroad minor classics of his kind.

He took first-class honours in English and Law at Cambridge (St John's College) where he went after war service with the RAF.



the end

# Breakfast TV celebrates cosy first birthday with substantial audience

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

Industrial disputes permitting early morning champagne will flow at the BBC tomorrow to celebrate one year of breakfast television.

*Breakfast Time's* commercial rival, TV-am, celebrates its anniversary on February 1. But with its history of managerial turmoil and superstar dismissals, the station may have more cause for reflection than its BBC counterpart, where the engaging homeliness of Frank Bough's jumpers and Selina Scott's comforting inability to start the day with all cylinders firing now appear part of television.

The cosy self-satisfaction of the BBC, and the new-found commercial populism of TV-am, tend to disguise the fact that morning television has dramatically changed some cherished notions about broad-

casting and its relationship with family life.

A few transformations were forecast before the breakfast programmes appeared, but most prophets missed the mark.

It was widely believed that morning television would lead to a rapid increase in the ownership of second television sets, to enable the addicted viewers to watch *Russell Grant*, deliver his astrological predictions in the bedroom or kitchen.

In fact, although second set ownership is growing, breakfast television seems to have done nothing to increase an existing trend.

Research by the advertising agency McCormick Intermedia found that women used the medium more like radio than television. Most said that they viewed the programme in the lounge rather than the

kitchen, while getting on with other jobs, and that they previously listened to radio.

The habit was so marked that the agency suggested that advertising aimed at women should have a higher verbal and lower visual content than normal. In other words, the breaks should virtually be radio advertising, effective through being heard rather than seen.

The position was markedly different with men. TV-am's weekly reach among men is more than 20 per cent less than among women, but those who do tune in tend to watch TV-am in the same way as evening television. They concentrate on the programme and are least likely to do something distracting during the advertising breaks.

Since TV-am is a commercial station which needs to know its audience to sell advertising, the bulk of research into the breakfast viewer is based on its output. It is difficult to ascertain how much applies to the BBC.

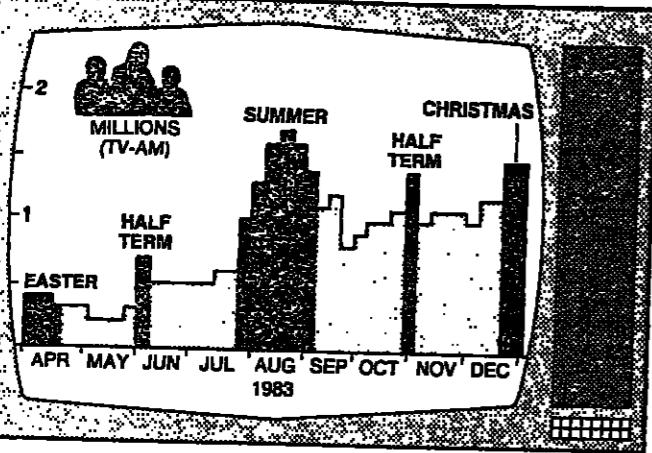
Mr Ian Davis, TV-am's head of research, says that it is a myth that the station's revival is due to the popularity of its *Roland Rat* puppet with children.

On December 23 the rat's antics in Switzerland attracted an estimated audience of 2.1 million of which 900,000 were adults.

Mr Davis believes there is a "children-led" swing to breakfast television, in which youngsters take up the antics of *Roland Rat*, and their mothers gradually become involved in the programme.

Mr Davis believes there is a "children-led" swing to breakfast television, in which young-

sters take up the antics of *Roland Rat*, and their mothers gradually become involved in the programme.



How breakfast TV viewing rises during school holidays.

## 50 years of Radio Luxembourg

By Our Arts Correspondent

Radio Luxembourg celebrated 50 years of English language broadcasts yesterday with its first show from London for more than 20 years.

The direct link to London by land line was the result of a special one-day dispensation by the Home Office to allow Radio Tele-Luxembourg to broadcast the anniversary show. Several pop personalities took part in the show to thank RTL for its pioneering role as one of the first pop music stations.

The station's English services were popular from the beginning in 1934 when they offered light music as a contrast to the more serious output of the BBC. During the Second World War, its premises were seized by the Germans and used for broadcasting propaganda, notably through William Joyce, better known as Lord Haw Haw. Joyce, who feared being attacked if he came to the Grand Duchy itself, usually pre-recorded the broadcasts in Hamburg.

The English service, known as 208, its medium wave frequency, won a new generation of followers during the pop music boom of the 1950s and 1960s.

## Six cleared in fraud case over gold coins

One of the Great Train Robbers, Roy James, and five other men have been cleared of taking part in an alleged £2.4m gold fraud.

The six men, with Charles Wilson, aged 51, of Cranford Way, Twickenham, south-west London, and Ronald Evans, aged 42, of Mydelton Square, Finsbury, London, had denied conspiracy to defraud the Customs and Excise of value-added tax between November 1981 and March 1982.

The Central Criminal Court jury, who had deliberated for three days, failed on Saturday to reach a verdict on Mr Wilson. Mr Wilson may now face a retrial.

Evans, said to be a front man, was found guilty and jailed for three and a half years.

The prosecution alleged that in four months the men bought more than 75,000 gold coins, worth £16m and made up of krugerrands and Canadian maple leaf coins on which VAT was not charged.

Mr Paul Purnell, QC, for the prosecution, said the coins were melted down and sold as gold.

## Morning after' pill to get safety clearance

The Committee on Safety of Medicines is to announce safety clearance shortly for the "morning after" contraceptive pill which can be taken within 72 hours of unprotected intercourse.

The pill has been approved for emergency use and was cleared on legal grounds last year by Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, after allegations from anti-abortion groups that its use amounted to an illegal abortion.

The committee, the Government's drug safety watchdog, has been studying whether the contraceptive is safe.

## How Ravel was cut for the ice

By Staff Reporter

Ravel's contribution to the winning combination of Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean at the European ice dancing championships on Saturday will not have escaped music lovers.

But in its original form, Maurice Ravel's *Bolero* takes just over 17 minutes to play, while the two champions were on the ice for less than a quarter of that time.

The arrangement recorded especially for Torvill and Dean which is now available on record, was a blend of the talents of three men with modern technology.

Robert Stewart, a music arranger, was first asked to reduce the *Bolero* in length. Within days, the skaters were able to take his taped, piano score to their training headquarters in Oberstdorf, West Germany.

After three months Torvill and Dean returned to England in July for a proper recording session, with Richard Hartley, the producer, and Alan Hawshaw, a former member of the Shadows pop group, who provided £200,000 worth of recording equipment.

Synthesizers were used to produce 30 recording tracks for the final product, all controlled by a central computer. Mr Hawshaw said: "We used synthesizers for most of the instruments because it was the only way we could get a sound completely without any echo."

"The acoustics of an ice rink add their own echoes, and if we had used a real orchestra, recorded in natural surroundings, the result would have become too indistinct."

Before starting to record, they had to lay down a paving track, using clicks to establish a beat.

## Junior doctors oppose plan

Junior hospital doctors as a whole are not in favour of the Griffiths report proposal to appoint general managers as "chief executives" throughout the health service, Mr Stephen Breamley, chairman of the Hospital Junior Staff Committee said yesterday.

He has written to Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, protesting at Mr Fowler's claim last week that the junior were backtracking plan.

The minister's statement was based on comments by Dr Aubrey Bristow, a member of the BMA's council, saying that junior doctors in the four Thames regions backed the plan.

## Dr Jones seeks bail extension

Dr Robert Jones, whose wife

Diane was murdered last July, has asked the police to extend his bail for another three weeks. He was due to surrender his bail at Ipswich, Suffolk, on Wednesday, but Mr David Church, his solicitor, said yesterday: "The bail has been extended for personal reasons and by mutual agreement with the police."

## Policeman on damages charge

Police Sergeant Terence

Robbins will appear before Luton magistrates this morning charged with causing criminal damage and an offence under the Firearms Act. It comes after an incident in Luton on Saturday, in which a dozen police officers laid siege to a house which eventually burnt down. Several shots were fired during the incident, but nobody was injured.

Mark O'Flaherty, who suffered a broken leg and head injuries as he bounced off the bonnet of a light-coloured Citroen hatchback, said yesterday: "He was 45 to 55 with balding, grey hair."

The boy, from Paignton, Devon, was knocked down at the junction of Colley End Road and Well Street on Thursday night.

## £3m shares windfall is claimed

A Wiltshire farmer's wife flew home from a skiing holiday in Switzerland yesterday to claim a £3m inheritance.

Mrs Diana Parsons, aged 44, is believed to be the owner of 600 shares in the national news agency the Press Association (PA). The PA owns 41 per cent of Reuters, the international agency, which is expected to be floated on the stock exchange in the spring at a probable value of £1,000m.

Last week the PA advertised in an attempt to find the heirs to 1,800 shares contact with whose owners was lost in the nineteenth century.

Mrs Parsons and her husband Peter, who have four children and live near Salisbury.

## Brochure which upset hotels to be rewritten

A British tour operator has run into trouble over remarks in its brochure criticizing facilities in some European holiday resorts.

Hotel managers and tourist officials were so upset by the comments that the brochure has been rewritten, and one hotel has withdrawn its business from the company.

John Hill Travel, which specializes in Spanish and Portuguese package holidays, has gained a reputation for producing advertising literature which described the drawbacks of some resorts, like ants in villas or poor food in hotels.

One hotel manager was described as a "camp commandant".

The company's chairman, Mr John Hill, said: "I have always tried to present my brochure in an honest and straightforward way for the benefit of my holidaymakers."

Mr Hill, of Richmond, Surrey, now plans to withdraw bad hotels and self-catering accommodation from his brochure rather than subject them to criticism.

## Herriot honour

James Herriot, the veterinary surgeon whose books inspired the BBC television series *All Creatures Great and Small*, is to be awarded an honorary doctorate in veterinary science by Liverpool University.

## Psychologists can cut GPs' drug bills, survey shows

Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Costs for tranquillizers, sleeping pills and related drugs were halved, and in the following six months those who had seen the psychologist came back to see their family doctors half as frequently as patients in the other group. Dr France said: "In addition there are other benefits that are more difficult to measure, such as better attendance and performance at work, and less stress in family life".

Dr France said he believed doctors' education and training still did not equip them fully to cope with many of the mainly psychological and social problems that are brought to family doctors. "We believe that clinical psychologists, who, although highly trained, are less expensive than doctors, have an important part to play."

There was a case, he said, for recruiting more psychologists to work with GPs, rather than providing a big increase in the number of family doctors.

In a group practice such as the one in Yeateley, Hampshire, where the study was done, with about 15,000 patients, a psychologist was needed for three to four half-days a week to cover the types of patients who would benefit. One psychologist's time could therefore be divided between about three practices of that size, and the saving on drugs alone would pay for about a quarter of the psychologist's time.

## Sizewell safety plan 'flaw'

By Pearce Wright  
Science Editor

The inquiry into the proposed US-designed pressurized water reactor (PWR) at Sizewell, Suffolk, moves this week on to the crucial question of its safety.

Friends of the Earth will present its case against Sizewell during the next five weeks. Its opposition is outlined in a 500-page report published today.

The document includes 100 technical reports submitted by nuclear engineers, accident prevention, and weapons proliferation experts from Europe and the United States.

Dr William Cannell, who has directed the Friends of the Earth investigation, says its case rests on four basic objections:

• The Central Electricity Generating Board's safety standards allow an unjustified risk of accident to be imposed on the local population;

• The board's technical safety analysis is severely flawed, omits many faults that are critical to nuclear safety, and leads to highly optimistic results;

• The predictions of coolant behaviour, crucial to the evaluation of PWR safety, are inadequately tested and highly uncertain;

• The sale of one or more Westinghouse reactors to Britain will further encourage the spread of nuclear weapons in the world.

The cost of the PWR at Sizewell is estimated by the board at £1.170m but its opponents, including the Council for the Protection of Rural England, the Town and Country Planning Association, and the Stop Sizewell B Association, say the cost is closer to £1,500m.

However, the inquiry has increasingly centred on questioning the board's overall energy policy.

A briefing paper said: "Whilst some argue that the PWR is unnecessary and that the board should have stayed with AGR, it had to be recognized that the need to provide a parallel back-up to AGR was recognized as early as 1973... with the difficulties even then experienced in the design and construction of the AGR, the board had no choice other than to pursue an alternative option".

## Help for the elderly

## Supervised bungalows in big demand

By Christopher Hanan, Property Correspondent

The potential demand for sheltered retirement accommodation is between 250,000 and 400,000 units, according to a study commissioned by the Housing Research Foundation.

Sheltered housing is purpose-built for the elderly, grouping together bungalows or flats with a warden or neighbours able to provide help.

The concept of sheltered housing for sale is relatively new, although it has been taken up by some of the largest home builders. At the beginning of 1983 about 2,500 units existed in 40 schemes, soon to be doubled to about 5,000 units.

The authors of the study, Dr Stephen Baker and Dr Malcolm Parry, believe that there is an immediate demand for about 50,000 units.

Assuming that suitable sites with planning permission can be obtained, they suggest that a reasonable rate of development is between 20,000 and 24,000 units a year.

The report forms the second part of a study commissioned by the foundation into the

their homes and as these retirement schemes appeal increasingly to the younger retired people, aged 60 to 70.

In the survey, 86 per cent of the people (whose average age was 67) expressed their wish to purchase purpose-built accommodation, 28 per cent soon and 58 per cent "sometime".

The most frequently stated reason for this was "anticipating the problems of old age", with the difficulty of maintaining their home and garden next.

Two-bedroom bungalows were the most popular type of accommodation, followed by two-bedroom flats. One-bedroom bungalows or flats were much less popular. Peoples' main requirements were an emergency alarm, laundry room, full-time warden and landscaped gardens.

The Housing Research Foundation is a non-profit making body set up by the National House Building Council, which is supported by public and private sector housing organizations.

# Bitter speeches betray a mutual loss of trust by Europe and America

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Europe and the United States no longer trust or respect each other, to judge from the bitter words exchanged at a three-day top-level conference on the future of Nato and global security, which ended in Brussels on Saturday.

Championing Europe's cause, Herr Helmut Schmidt, former West German Chancellor, lashed out at the "self-conceit" of the traditional behaviour of the United States. He was less concerned at the way successive administrations switched their foreign policy.

For the other side, Mr James Schlesinger, the former Defence Secretary, lectured the European Allies on their lack of effort and gave a warning that Europe could not rely on automatic American support. There was, he said, an unprecedented degree of mutual disenchantedness.

In the words of M. Jean-François-Poncet, a former French foreign minister: "Every one of us knew the real title of the conference was 'Atlantic disarray and by God you got it'."

Although many of the speakers at the conference, organized by the Centre for Strategic and International Studies of Georgetown University, no longer held high public office, they were all people still very much in public life.

## Hopes of progress pinned on face-to-face meetings

From Harry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent, Stockholm

Thirty-five foreign ministers are assembling here tonight for tomorrow's grand opening of the Conference on Disarmament in Europe (CDE) where they hope to lower East-West tension by reducing the risk of a surprise attack.

It will be the first official contact between the world's two big power blocks since the Russians walked off from three sets of arms talks before Christmas in varying degrees of dudgeon over the stationing of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

A series of bilateral meetings between Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, and others, Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State on Wednesday and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British Foreign Secretary, on Thursday, are threatening overshadow the conference itself, encouraging speculation over a return by the Russians to the other negotiating tables.

CDE is an offspring of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) which resulted in the Helsinki Final Act of 1975 and more specifically of the review conference which closed in Madrid last September after three years of wrangling.

Under the Final Act they all agreed a set of so-called confidence-building measures (CBMs) under which they would notify each other 21 days in advance of all military

moves involving 25,000 men. Now they would like to introduce a closer code of conduct for armies in Europe, including a commitment to advance warning of all troop movements of more than a division.

The Final Act limits CBM obligations to a zone of only 150 miles on either side of international frontiers, including the Iron Curtain. The Russians, themselves, are prepared to extend this to cover all Europe east as the Ural mountains. The Russians originally said Nato in return to concession the North Atlantic could be covered, with the agreement of Western Europe, but a compromise has already been worked out in Madrid.

Nato officials say that the aim is "military transparency" — a phrase which is swiftly being added to the vocabulary of Western jargon. But the approach will be patient, step-by-step and no one expects the conference to end much before the next review conference at Vienna in 1986.

**Moscow's gloomy view**

From Richard Owen, Moscow

A Senior Soviet commentator said last night that the Stockholm conference could not go well. The damage to Europe's security and the constructive cooperation, the deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles.

Mr Stanislav Kondratenko, an *Izvestia* commentator, on television that America's Pershings and Tomahawks had damaged decent morale and repair, and that Nato had

lost Germany's on a national health basis, there would not be a mutual budget deficit.

Even so, he argued, money seeking a safe haven would flow into America.

He challenged the conscription argument. The West German Army on a per capita basis was not bigger than the American army, but it was well equipped.

As to learning Russian history, he felt it was time the European allies read a bit of American history, which gave a warning against "entangling alliances".

The French might believe that the United States would remain in Europe because of its national interests. This, he said, was a fundamental misconception of the forces that were American democracy.

• **ROME:** Saying "There is not day to be lost", the Pope has appealed on the eve of the Stockholm conference to the superpowers to resume negotiations on nuclear disarmament (John Hall writes). "We are convinced that this is a grave duty for all parties concerned", he told Ambassadors to the Holy See. If any wished to shirk from the necessity of such negotiations, he would incur great responsibility towards humanity and towards history."

They depicted him as a Lebanese patriot dedicated to liberating his country from the



Last tribute: Lebanese militiamen bear the body of Major Haddad to lie in state at Marjayoun, his home village, until today's funeral. Left, Major Haddad in 1982.



Last tribute: Lebanese militiamen bear the body of Major Haddad to lie in state at Marjayoun, his home village, until today's funeral. Left, Major Haddad in 1982.

## Israelis mourn death of their great ally

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

Israeli leaders yesterday mourned Major Saad Haddad, commander of the South Lebanon militiamen, who died on Saturday from cancer at his home in Marjayoun, southern Lebanon.

The Cabinet meeting in Jerusalem rose in tribute while Mr Shamir, the Prime Minister, eulogized him. Statements were also issued by present and past Cabinet ministers and generals.

They depicted him as a Lebanese patriot dedicated to liberating his country from the

Syrians and the Palestine Liberation Organisation. They said he had cooperated with Israel when their interests coincided.

According to Major-General Avigdor Bengai, he frequently scolded Israel: "I'm the commander, I know what's good and what's not good for South Lebanon," he would say.

Israelis who had helped Major Haddad to expand his militia to brigade strength with tanks, artillery and armoured personnel carriers said they were indebted to the

South Lebanese for having absorbed so many terrorist attacks intended for Northern Israel.

Some Israeli commentators said the indebtedness to Major Haddad had burdened the Jerusalem government in their political negotiations with Beirut.

• **BEIRUT:** Major Haddad's death is unlikely to have much effect on the course of events there, Lebanese military sources said (Reuters reports). He had little political weight.

in Lebanon outside his original zone of influence along Israel's northern border, they said.

The major's body will lie in state at a youth club at Marjayoun, until today's funeral at the Greek Catholic Church of St Peter in the town.

Major Haddad received a dishonourable discharge from the army after he defected to the PLO in 1979, but 10 days before he died Lebanon's state consultative council ruled that the Army should reinstate him. **Obituary, page 10**

## Arafat expected to see Husain in Amman

From Our Own Correspondent, Amman

The way has opened for the resumption of the crucial negotiations between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization, with the arrival here of Mr Abu Jihad, the military commander of Fatah and the PLO leader closest to Mr Yassir Arafat.

His arrival had been keenly awaited by King Husain and Western diplomats, who noted with satisfaction that last year's failed talks between the King and the PLO leader were signalled in exactly the same fashion.

Most observers now expect Mr Arafat to arrive in Amman soon after the Islamic summit in Morocco, which ends on Thursday.

Heavy observers expect miraculously in operation in anticipation of the Syria-Arafat talks, which are bitterly opposed by Arab radicals such as Syria, Libya and the violent Palestinian splinter faction led from Damascus by Mr Abu Nidal. New restrictions

were recently introduced along the Syrian-Jordanian border.

Mr Jihad set up his office in Amman in September 1982 in the wake of the PLO's withdrawal from Beirut, but he left after the breakdown of the talks between the King and Mr Arafat.

On his return at the weekend he said he was here "to discuss the situation surrounding the struggle of the people in the Israeli-occupied West Bank."

There was speculation that the PLO's second-in-command would be seeking assurances that last week's recall of the Jordanian Parliament did not mean a renunciation of the 1974 summit ruling that the PLO is "the sole and legitimate" representative of the Palestinian people.

The King, who has been recovering from a bleeding ulcer, is due to spell out his position today when he addresses deputies with his first speech from the throne since 1967.

## Tough security in Rabat for Islamic summit

From Godfrey Morrison, Rabat

Leaders of 40 countries gather in Casablanca today for the opening of a summit meeting of the Islamic Conference Organization at a time when the Muslim world is beset by many difficulties and provides some of the globe's most intractable political problems.

Though the 650 million inhabitants of the member states share a religion, their political leaders are divided on many issues and two Islamic countries, Iran and Iraq, are at war.

Even the Arab states are split into moderate and radical camps, which do not agree on how to advance the cause of the Palestinians or how best to bring peace to the Middle East.

Few observers expect miraculously in operation in anticipation of the Syria-Arafat talks, which are bitterly opposed by Arab radicals such as Syria, Libya and the violent Palestinian splinter faction led from Damascus by Mr Abu Nidal. New restrictions

summit of September 1982, when the Arab countries agreed on a common Middle East peace plan.

Resolutions on the formal agenda, prepared by foreign ministers who have been meeting here, deal with the Middle East, Afghanistan and the Gulf war.

The Middle East draft criticizes the Reagan peace plan because it fails to envisage an independent Palestinian state; the Gulf resolution calls for an end to the war and a peaceful settlement; and the Afghanistan text calls for an end to the Soviet intervention there and the withdrawal of all foreign forces.

The main airport building at Casablanca airport has been closed to the public, helicopters wheel overhead, police checkpoints on all roads to the city have been set up, while the centre of Morocco's commercial capital is completely closed to traffic.

## Trade pacts mark Egypt's return to Arab fold

From Christopher Walker, Amman

The increasing pace of Egypt's return to the Arab fold is being assisted by a series of important trade agreements negotiated with Arab governments which formerly supported the economic boycott imposed as punishment for the peace treaty with Israel.

The resumption of Egyptian trade with some of the countries which bitterly denounced Camp David is being seen in diplomatic circles as a precursor of the

resumption of diplomatic relations.

Mr Mustafa Kamel Sa'id, the Egyptian Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade, told *The Times* yesterday that he expected the latest protocol, signed between Egypt and Jordan on December 25, to increase trade between the two countries to around £70m a year.

Mr Sa'id was speaking during his second visit to Amman in

less than a month — another factor which has underlined the thaw in relations. The significance of his trip was underlined by his visit to King Husain in hospital on Saturday.

The minister is to visit Morocco next month, to sign another trade agreement with far-reaching political implications. He said that an Egyptian-Iraqi protocol signed last year for a flow of goods worth £20m in each direction

had already almost been fulfilled.

"The boycott is effectively finished, with the exception of Syria and Libya. It does not really matter anymore", he said.

Under the new agreement, flights between Cairo and Amman will be stepped up and Jordanian goods will be exempted from Egypt's copious import restrictions.

President and Vice-President and a 90-seat National Assembly, both for a period of six years.

• **WASHINGTON:** The Reagan Administration is preparing an urgent package of new military and economic aid to El Salvador, after a series of devastating guerrilla attacks (Christopher Thomas writes).

President Reagan will use the findings of Dr Henry Kissinger's Commission on Central America as justification for a sharp increase in assistance and will seek a compromise with Congress on lifting continuing aid to progress on abolishing human rights abuses.

Nicaragua has announced detailed proposals for general elections, the absence of which has been one of the Reagan Administration's main criticisms of the Sandinista regime.

The Sandinista Front, whose nine commandants have ruled the country since the revolution in 1979, said the elections early next year would be free and open under a system of proportional representation. There would be one man-one vote by secret ballot for all people age 18 and over.

All parties will have access to the Media and state funds to finance their campaigns.

The electorate will chose a

## Pravda insists Siberian gas is on stream

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

The Soviet Communist Party newspaper, *Pravda*, yesterday quoted French Government and gas industry officials as confirming that Siberian gas had begun to come on stream.

However, it did not comment on suggestions that it was being partly piped through existing networks.

Reporting the inauguration of the pipeline in Strasbourg, *Pravda* said Russia's powerful potential and patriotic "had made it possible to build the line without overseas machinery".

It also announced that Mr Boris Shevchenko, the Minister for Oil and Gas Construction,

had been promoted to Deputy Prime Minister. Mr Shevchenko was responsible for overseeing the construction work.

Meanwhile, Moscow accused the Western press of wrongly linking the death of Mr John Blackadder, a British engineer, with the troubled pipeline and of falsely claiming that the pipeline is not operational.

The controversial Siberian-West European gas pipeline has been dogged by a number of mishaps. Soviet officials have so far acknowledged a fire at a Western-supplied compressor station at Urengol, the Siberian end of the pipeline, and an explosion at Sizran

Nicaragua promises free elections next year

From Alan Tomlinson, Managua

President and Vice-President and a 90-seat National Assembly, both for a period of six years.

• **WASHINGTON:** The Reagan Administration is preparing an urgent package of new military and economic aid to El Salvador, after a series of devastating guerrilla attacks (Christopher Thomas writes).

President Reagan will use the findings of Dr Henry Kissinger's Commission on Central America as justification for a sharp increase in assistance and will seek a compromise with Congress on lifting continuing aid to progress on abolishing human rights abuses.

Herr Manfred Wörner, the Defence Minister, briefed leaders of the parliamentary defence committee on Thursday, but Herr Erwin Horn, the Social Democratic Party (SPD) representative, said afterwards the evidence was very thin, and investigations had been superfluous and negligent.

Herr Wörner is now under considerable pressure from all sides to produce evidence of the general's alleged activities, which led to his being declared a security risk. Criticism is growing of his handling of the affair, and calls for his resignation are becoming louder.

General Kiesling, the German Deputy Commander-in-Chief of Nato who was dismissed after accusations that he had been seen in homosexual bars in Cologne, developed over the weekend into a political crisis for Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Government, after police admitted there could have been a mix-up with another man.

Cologne police said on Saturday they had identified a man who bore a striking resemblance to General Kiesling, and who apparently was known to the Tom Tom bar in Cologne as "Jürgen from the Bundeswehr".

The Ministry of Defence, however, insisted there had been no mistake in the identification of General Kiesling, the German officer

growing of his handling of the affair, and calls for his resignation are becoming louder.

General Kiesling, at present in a Munich hospital after an operation, has again vigorously denied in several interviews that he was a homosexual or had ever visited the bars in question. He challenged Herr Wörner to produce detailed evidence, and asked what had been done to clear up the matter since the original charges against him in September.

The Social Democratic Opposition has demanded a full explanation from Chancellor Kohl, who has shown a marked lack of support for Herr Wörner. The SPD said the Minister had undermined the morale of the German officer

## Police seek owner of blaze hotel

Seoul (AFP) — Police have issued warrants for the arrest of the owner and two directors of a South Korean tourist hotel swept by a fire on Saturday which killed 38 people. Three Japanese and a Taiwan Chinese were among the dead.

The blaze began when a health club attendant on the fourth floor of the Pusan hotel tried to fill a paraffin stove tank when the unit was already alight.

The sprinkler system did not work and the blaze spread quickly to upper floors where more than 100 guests were asleep. The police said most of the hotel staff fled without alerting the guests properly.

## Vote for reform in Cameroon

Yaoundé (Reuters) — After 25 years of autocratic rule, the people of Cameroon have voted overwhelmingly for cautious democratic reforms offered by President Paul Biya, a French-educated technocrat who was the only candidate in Saturday's presidential poll.

Although the final results will not be known for some days, early returns showed he should win a resounding vote of confidence which will free him to pursue a policy of democratization.

## Kashmir clashes

Delhi (AP) — At least four people were confirmed dead yesterday after clashes in Kashmir between police and members of Mrs Gandhi's Congress Party who organized a "protest day" against the state government of the National Conference Party.

## Alcohol clue

Los Angeles (Reuters) —

# Taiwan remains sticking point after Zhao's friendly American visit

From Christopher Thomas and Mohsin Ali, Washington

Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, leaves the United States for Canada today, ending an American tour that demonstrated clear progress towards stabilizing Sino-US relations. Mr Zhao, however, strongly emphasized differences between China and America over Taiwan.

"Things are not as satisfactory as I could wish between our two countries," he said. "I hope the United States will choose to abide by the UN Charter and not interfere with China's internal affairs."

He arrived in New York with a convoy of 10 limousines on Saturday after a West Coast visit in which he said that Taiwan should be peacefully returned to the mainland regime. He said the US had no role in any reunification talks "because this is China's internal affair."

Mr Zhao, the highest ranking Chinese official to visit the United States since 1979, was given an enthusiastic greeting in San Francisco, which has the largest Chinese population in the country. There was also a noisy demonstration against him by 800 pro-Taiwanese.

In San Francisco, Mr Zhao gave a warning that the danger of war still hangs over the Pacific region. He wants foreign bases in the area to be dismantled and foreign forces withdrawn. "The Pacific Ocean is by no

means pacific. Superpower rivalry in this region is still intensifying," Mr Zhao said in a speech in San Francisco on Thursday night after three days of talks with President Reagan in Washington.

Mr Zhao said that China and the United States, being big powers on opposite sides of the ocean, had "heavy responsibilities in this regard."

"No country should seek hegemony in this region," he said. "The arms race, the nuclear arms race in particular, must be halted. Foreign military bases must be dismantled and foreign military forces withdrawn."

Mr Zhao did not point an accusing finger directly at one country. However, difficult the future might appear, he was confident that peace would eventually replace confrontation and hostility in the world.

While in Washington, Mr Zhao made it clear that despite their developing relations it was impossible for China to establish a comprehensive "strategic partnership" with the United States because of differences between the two nations in some important areas. He also reiterated China's independent foreign policy position, but repeated that China did not consider itself "equidistant" between the United States and the Soviet Union, with which

## US cash cuts hit aid to the poorest

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The World Bank's aid programme for the poorest nations will be reduced to \$9.6 billion (£6.3bn) over the next three years substantially less than most donor nations regard as the essential minimum. India, Bangladesh and sub-Saharan African nations will bear the brunt of the cut.

The new figure is the result of a year-long round of talks during which the United States — by far the single biggest contributor — refused to give more than 750m a year to the International Development Association (IDA) — the low-interest arm of the World Bank.

The limitation means that the annual budget will be held to \$3 billion, \$1 billion less than the other 33 developed nation members of the bank agreed was necessary. Over the past four years the IDA distributed an average of \$3.5 billion a year.

The impact of the new cuts will be felt particularly strongly because China has recently joined the World Bank. China is certain to make substantial claims for aid.

Mr A. W. Clausen, president of the World Bank, said the figures were "sad and disappointing". The new funding level was "gravely inadequate" and all recipient nations would suffer.

He added that agricultural aid programmes for famine-stricken sub-Saharan countries would be reduced, and in some cases India and China would have to borrow money at commercial bank rates to complete industrialization projects.

If the bank's target of a \$12 billion allocation had been achieved India and China would have received about 40 per cent of the total — \$4.8 billion. Instead, Mr Clausen suggested that they might get something under \$3.6 billion.

The new budget finally emerged after three days of talks between donor countries in Washington, ending on Saturday. While the United States refused to increase its contribution, other donors said it would be unfair to expect them to contribute more than 75 per cent of the total.

The US contribution has declined steadily over the years to about 25 per cent of the total. Mr Clausen, an American, pointed out that the US accounts for almost 35 per cent of the world's gross national product.



Honouring history: Members of the Royal Guards in Corunna. They had reenacted his 175 years ago.

## Merger threatens 100 jobs

From Ian Murray, Ghent

About 10,000 jobs are expected to be lost as a result of the merger agreed on Friday between the three ailing steel manufacturers, Cockerill-Sambre, Arbed and Sidmar. The deal, agreed during a Belgian-Luxembourg summit in Brussels, is certain to create further bad feeling between Belgium's French- and Dutch-speaking communities.

The aim is to make each of the plants specialise and avoid overproduction. Part of the deal is to give enough of a stake in the plant in Ghent, controlled by the Belgian Government, to trade unionists in Wallonia to block the vote over decisions.

But Leige, home to 10,000 workers, is particularly hit by the deal, since

it is to be closed on January 23.

Mr Hun Sen, the Foreign Minister in the Vietnamese-controlled Government of Cambodia, said recently that 61,000 ethnic Chinese remained in the country, 40,000 of them in Phnom Penh. He said they outnumbered the Vietnamese minority by more than 5,000. Cambodia's Chinese population before the Indochina war was about 250,000.

From Tony Duboudin, Melbourne

Victorian state Government

will introduce retrospective

legislation to clarify the

status of children born as a

result of artificial insemination.

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## SPECTRUM

Past notoriety follows  
Roman Polanski like a  
shadow. His early life was a  
Nazi nightmare.  
He is now an outlaw  
from America.  
Yet Clare Colvin finds that  
he still yearns just  
to make people laugh

## Every joy has its price

**Paris**  
Some forms of notoriety are difficult to erase. Seven years after fleeing charges of illegal sex with 13-year-old girl, Roman Polanski is still the subject of relentless curiosity. Our lunchtime meeting in a smart restaurant near the Champs Elysées illustrated the point. The tables were packed closely together, and our neighbours were already glancing at us speculatively. The manager found us another table upstairs, separated by a double door from a large party of businessmen celebrating the New Year. We sat at a distance from three men discussing something too private for downstairs. Gradually they became interested in us and suddenly, as I mentioned the word *Amadeus* – Polanski had played the role of Mozart in the Paris production of the Peter Shaffer play 18 months earlier – their attention became riveted on our conversation. During moments of hush from the party next door, their ears tuned in to see what they could pick up. I learned to time the more personal questions when the businessmen were in full cry.

What, of course, most intrigued them was not Polanski's career as a film director, but his arrest in the US in 1977 on a charge of rape, later reduced to unlawful sexual intercourse, with the young girl. He was never sentenced because he left the country. This is why he now lives in Paris and has abandoned any hope of directing films in Hollywood. His new autobiography, *Roman*, published by Heinemann, describes the incident in detail, and understandably, leaves a more sympathetic impression than the newspaper reports. Would the book, I asked, after minds in America and pave the way for his return?

Not at all, said Polanski. The position was exactly the same. He had left the country while awaiting sentence and if he returned he would be arrested on arrival and held without bail.

"Besides, Hollywood has been the scene of too much grief and tragedy for me, and New York is not the capital of the film industry, so I have not got any desire to return to America. Paris was where I first lived after leaving Poland, and I have always loved being here. I have been able to work from Paris as well."

Interviewing Polanski, the atmosphere is heightened not only by the listeners, but by his own suspicion of journalists. He has the air of a hunted rodent about him, with his sharp nose and wary eyes, and he treats questions defensively. He has reason to do so. After the death of his wife, Sharon Tate, who with her friends were murdered by the crazed Manson "family" of hippies, articles implied that Polanski had brought it on them by meddling in black magic and befriending Hollywood undesirables.

"The ordinary journalist does not have anything against me, but if there is any ambiguity, they do not give anyone any credit. The whole circumstances were so macabre and grotesque. Where there is no answer, so far as the crime is concerned, they start looking for anything and their tiny heads immediately link a film like *Rosemary's Baby* to the personality of the man who created it. If someone



Roman Polanski in Paris: no desire to return to America

makes a film as junkies, they think he must be one, if someone makes a film about incest, which seems real and awful, then he must practise it. If murders were so horrendous as frightening that the thought that he would be a victim could not be believed, it was more comfortable to think that they brought it on themselves.

It is true that Polanski's films, from the earliest, *Knife in the Water*, have an atmospheric menace and foreboding. Again, however, the press exaggerate. He has had a funny film (*The Vampire Kill*) and a romantic film (*Tess*). People judge his career for themselves via the National Film Theatre, began a Roman Polanski season on Jan. 23.

### Polanski was attacked and left for dead

**W**ith films like *Repulsion*, *Cul de Sac*, *Rosemary's Baby* and *Macbeth*, the label of "dior" fascinated with the darker side of life is likely to remain.

Some have tried to explain this quality by pointing to his childhood. Polanski escaped from the Jewish ghetto in Cracow as a boy and lived in hiding with a family of peasants. His parents were taken to Auschwitz where his mother died. He remembers very clearly the early days of the ghetto, the rounding up of his neighbours and family, and his father pushing him through a gap in a fence before being marched off to the camp. At the end of the war the horror continued. German corpses were left in the streets and Polish children blew themselves up playing with abandoned explosives. Polanski was attacked and left for dead by a triple murderer, an incident that is echoed in the killing of the landlord in *Repulsion*.

"My early life may seem like a nightmare to anyone who reads about it, but as a child I had no reference to anything else and I just lived through it," he said. "It is not something that haunts me. The only thing that hurt me was the separation from my parents."

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What war really means to an individual, first of all, is the separation from loved ones."

He had recently returned from Poland, where he had witnessed his father's death. The old man had been suffering from cancer and did not die easily. You would think with all the drugs they give them that it would be peaceful, like an opium dream. They do have hallucinations, but it isn't peaceful and the pain is still in them."

His father's death has ended his personal ties in Poland, and he does not intend to return there to work. He had played in *Amadeus* there two years ago, and even that had been a tremendous effort, as they had to import all the wigs and makeup. "Making *Knife in the Water*, when the film industry was in better shape than at present, was difficult enough. We need hordes of people and stacks of equipment to make our art. A painter only needs his brushes, paints and canvas. In Poland what one admires about their films is that they are able to complete them at all."

From the book, it is clear that Polanski's volatile Polish temperament did not contribute to easy relations with the American film industry. His search for perfection led to complaints from both actors and backers about the time it took to film a scene. During the filming of *Chinatown* Jack Nicholson kept going to his dressing room during pauses to watch a basketball game on television. Infuriated, Polanski grabbed a heavy mop, charged in on him, smashed the TV set and hurled it out of the dressing room. Nicholson's response matched his for drama. He stripped off his clothes, under the apprehensive gaze of all present, and left the set.

Off stage, Polanski lived his life dramatically too. He had fast-living drinking pals in London and Paris, such as Victor Lownes and Warren Beatty. There were parties at all hours and teams of girls descending on the Lownes household. Lownes and he eventually fell out over the production of *Macbeth* but they were close friends for years, and Polanski's convention even now is flavoured with the sort of archaic slang that Lownes used in the 1960s, such as the observation, "These guys who run after chicks are desperate hunters for the romance of their lives without even realising it."

The death of Sharon Tate profoundly coloured his life, undermining his optimism and confidence. He found himself taking on some of his father's traits – his conviction that every joyous experience has its price. He feels that he is unlikely to live permanently with any woman.

"I have difficulties because subconsciously I refer to Sharon. Whenever I meet a person with whom I start to have a closer relationship, I always refer to something that I had already known. I am difficult, not only with women but to them as well. They do not necessarily want me around for longer. There are limits as to how much you can demand from your partner."

While recovering in Switzerland from Sharon's death, he discovered the charms of the younger woman. His chalet in Gstaad was close to the Montesano, a finishing school for young ladies. The girls, aged between 16 and 19, took to sneaking out of their dorms after lights out for forbidden

visits to the Polanski chalet. Some simply wanted to talk and listen to music. As he had found with so many girls their age, he said, they had "untapped reserves of intelligence and imagination".

"I have a great relationship with very young women or women of a certain age. I do not have such a good relationship with women in their 30s. Old ladies love me and I have great fun with them, and always did, although there is no sex involved. Too big a difference in age, whichever way it goes, bothers people. When you say you like very young girls, people start getting pruriently suspicious. The trouble with women, when they get to around 21 or 22, they become very career conscious. They realize they are going to be kicked out of their nests and are much more aware of the difficulties and problems of the future than men of the same age. What I like about younger women is that they don't use sex appeal to further their social position or career. When they get to 21 they begin to feel very insecure and then, once they have placed themselves, it passes."

He is clearly sensitive about age himself. "I am at the age I don't like to be reminded of," he said. (He was 50 last August). "Since 30, I stopped enjoying my birthdays, although strangely enough I have always felt 30 years old ever since." I suggested that a man of his age should feel some responsibility about taking to bed a teenage girl, for at that age, whatever sexual experience they claimed, they were not entirely aware of what they were doing. He did not appear to take the point.

### Blurred line between fantasy and reality

**T**he girl about whom there had been the court case, he said, had had previous sexual experience and was not in any way a reluctant partner.

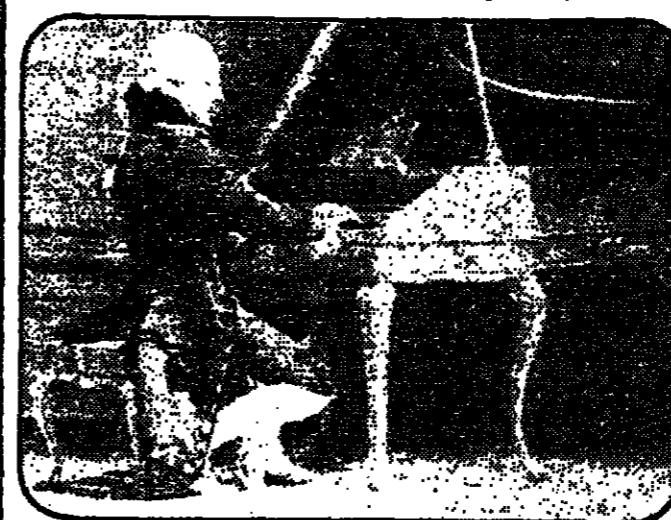
"At a moment like that you don't really think, because everyone else does it. It was wrong of me to do it because of the law in California. But do I believe it is morally wrong what two people do simply because of their age? I cannot believe it is wrong. She was not unskilled in sexual matters and physically she was so mature. But if there is a 55 miles speed limit on American motorways you have to respect it. If you drive faster and you are caught, you know you are wrong to drive above that speed limit, even though you also know that the speed limit is ridiculously low."

Polanski's decision to flee while his case was being considered, rather than trust to American justice, may have been unwise. But Polanski, who had already had a taste of 45 days in jail, refused to return. Even the fact that Dino De Laurentiis has already offered him a million dollars contract to direct a remake of *Hurricane* didn't change his mind. In Paris he reestablished himself as a director with *Tess*, seen by some in its gentle, lyrical expression as a bid for respectability. But Polanski's affair with the star, Nastassja Kinski, when she was only 15, fuelled the outrage of those who, as he humorously suggests, saw him as "an evil, profligate dwarf".

The difficulty of getting *Tess* released



Mia Farrow in Polanski's *Rosemary's Baby*



Polanski as Mozart in *Amadeus* in Warsaw



Polanski, Coppola and Nastassja Kinski

moreover...  
Miles Kington

## All aboard the lawyers' gravy train

An enormous expense we have hired a solicitor to answer your questions about the law. Ready when you are, sir.

If Sir David Napley's fees are anything to go by, solicitors can make a fortune. How do I go about becoming a solicitor?

A solicitor writes: To the layman, no doubt, it seems a lot of money. But you've got to say to yourself: a lot compared to what? It's not much compared to the annual turnover of a big multi-national corporation, for instance, or a country like Holland. Sir David gets paid less than the Queen and receives absolutely nothing from the Civil List for his exhausting public appearances. I think we hear too much about solicitors' money. Do you ever read about firms of solicitors being rich enough to go into tax exile or even buy their own independent nuclear deterrent? I think we should get our facts straight before we speak out.

As part of his fees for the recent *Heisenberg* inquiry, Sir David Napley's firm charged £82-an-hour for his travel to and from Leeds, over and above the train fare. Does this cover the work he did en route or the work he was forced to miss by travelling?

A solicitor writes: In my opinion, there is far too much petty jealousy in Britain today. If we read that someone has earned £82-an-hour just for travelling, our response is to try to take it away from him. But shouldn't we be saying how can I get £82-an-hour? Where's your ambition, all of you? I, for instance, have a small solicitor's office in the compartment of my commuter train and get masses of work done on the way to London – and I claim it against tax! Just routine things like wills and conveyancing. Matter of fact, I once sold the compartment in error, but that's another story. There's a priest travelling on the same train who has rigged up his compartment as a confessional. Another bloke pulls the blinds down and shows some sort of video films to paying customers, while I believe on the train before there is a girl who runs a hair salon in the lavatory. Oh, the possibilities are endless.

A funny thing happened to me the other day, which I'd like your comments on. I was selling my house via a solicitor for an agreed price of £40,000, but when it was all completed I found I had sold it to the solicitor for £450. Apparently there's nothing I can do about this. Even the Law Society won't take action. Is this right?

Absolutely wrong! I have looked into your case and you are quite right – there were one or two irregularities. The Law Society agrees with me that the solicitor in question should be dealt with. There's no point in bringing in the ultimate sanction – a quiet reprimand – but it has been decided to ban him from the Society's dining room for a month. Believe me, for solicitors that is punishment enough.

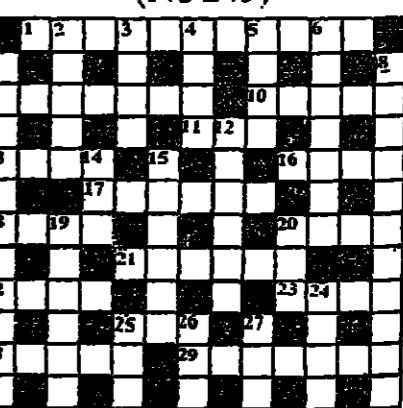
As a matter of interest, what are you getting paid for this?

Why is everyone obsessed with money, for heaven's sake? All I am interested in is the law, and everything else comes second. The beauty of a well-shaped will, the tracery of a delicate phrased contract – this to me is poetry. This is its own reward. But, since you ask, I am on £200-an-hour for doing this column.

I think David Napley is a real dish. Have you ever met him? What's his real life? What's his favourite group?

Curiously enough, I did meet him once in a train going up to York, or at least I stopped at his table and chatted to him for five minutes. He seemed very nice indeed. I was moderately surprised some time later to get a bill from his office for consultation on weather, geography, and hotel in York, but as it was only for £40 I paid it unhesitatingly. I believe his favourite group is the Law Society.

### CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 249)



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- ACROSS**
- 1 Polygraph (3,8)
  - 2 Computer data (5)
  - 3 Move hastily (4)
  - 4 People in general (4)
  - 5 Banal talk (4)
  - 6 Strange person (7)
  - 7 Pray for us (1,3,5)
  - 8 Three rulers (11)
  - 12 Portuguese currency (6)
  - 14 Very warm (3)
  - 15 Ablaze (6)
  - 19 Disorderly struggle (7)
  - 20 Bring proceedings (3)
  - 22 Responsibility (4)
  - 23 Roman York (4)
  - 25 Golf ball peg (3)
  - 26 Beneath (5)
  - 27 Square ended cigar (7)
  - 28 Flared trousers (4)
- DOWN**
- 9 Swift response (7)
  - 10 Legal amendment (5)
  - 11 Ardent desire (3)
  - 13 Narrow track (4)
  - 16 Indian title (4)
  - 17 Business place (6)
  - 18 Eject (4)
  - 21 Slavonic speaker (4)
  - 22 Double-hooded carriage (6)
  - 23 Responsibility (4)
  - 25 Golf ball peg (3)
  - 26 Beneath (5)
  - 27 Sound reflection (4)
  - 28 Flared trousers (4)
  - 29 Raised seam (4)

Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

TOMORROW

The art of Glen Baxter

## MONDAY PAGE

Less cheese is eaten in Britain than almost anywhere in Europe and Robin Young finds that we are losing our pride in the traditional local tastes

## Chalking up the case for cheese

We British have an unrivalled reputation for hard cheese, but our dairy industry has shown every sign of going soft. As a nation we are buying more cheese than ever before, but our consumption is only a piling over a quarter of a pound per person a week. It is less than that of any other nation in Europe except the Irish. The French eat nearly three times as much, the Germans and Belgians more than twice as much. Though the British household's average consumption has increased by nearly a third over the past ten years, we are in the cellar of the international cheese cutters' league.

Worse, it is soft specialty cheeses, and not the typical hard English varieties, that are the fastest growing element of our £680 million a year cheese market. Sales of brie, in danger of running all over supermarket shelves, spread by a third last year alone, while cheddar, which still dominates the British market with nearly two thirds of the total cheese sales, showed little change.

Dairy Crest, the commercial arm of the Milk Marketing Board, has put its big push behind soft cheeses designed to counter increasingly popular demand for Continental speciality textures and flavours. Lymeswoold, Britain's carefully moulded attempt to preempt blue brie, now accounts for one-twentieth of all cheese purchased, an appropriate fraction for something which was quite spuriously claimed to be Britain's first 'new' cheese for 200 years.

Now Dairy Crest are test marketing a second new English soft cheese in the TV South area, with advertising equivalent to a national spend of £1.2 million. Melbury is a mild white mould-ripened cheese intended to appeal to those who already are, or might soon become, brie and camembert eaters.

Its "Englishness" is said to reside in its "unique loaf shape" which "underlines the link with familiar blocks of traditional English cheese but also has practical benefits for both the retailer and the housewife". In other words it is brick-shaped, like a piece cut from a block for a supermarket pre-pack. It is also brightly wrapped in printed gold foil with labels showing the cheese against an English country scene, all in the hope that the Continentals have missed a trick by wrapping their white moulds rather plainly.

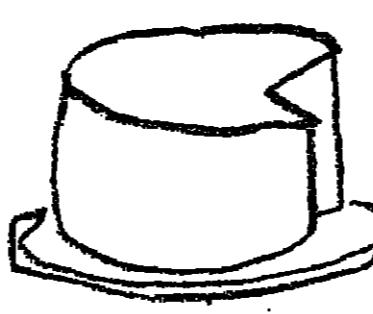
Cheeses have inevitably changed as agricultural custom altered and retailing practice evolved. The

determining factors for British cheeses in modern times have all tended in the same direction-standardization. The advent of the industrial farm and the supermarket pre-pack are the environmental factors which play the greatest part in conditioning British cheese today.

Eight leading groups of supermarket stores handle nearly half the cheese the nation buys. Indeed just three retailers - Sainsbury, Tesco, and Asda - alone sell more than a quarter of the total. Four-tenths of the nation's cheese is pre-packed. Not surprisingly the Milk Marketing Board has encouraged even farm-house cheesemaking in block form, convenient for the needs of supermarket cutting machinery. More than seven-tenths of farm cheese is now made in blocks, and of all English cheese, less than a fortieth is now made in the clothbound cylinders which would still be considered traditional and which have proved, in the Board's own blind tasting, to be more fully flavoured.

Little of our cheese is farm made anyway. The bulk of manufacture (six-tenths) is undertaken by the Milk Marketing Board itself. Express Dairies do a quarter, and the Co-operative Wholesale Society a tenth. That leaves just five per cent coming from independent farms and cream-

I'm very depressed by the increase in Brie sales.



Oh hard cheese..



opened cheese, the for the larger sales cheeses are that they come to the trade and consumer. The allowed their market by customers who discriminatingly for, but as a com- gained as cheaply as

we have reached a our English cheddar of one per cent can to be completely is, made in cloth- of unpasteurized maturer. It is not has suffered. The al cheeses - tra- other than cheddar gically localized sales, in the trade part, they no longer distinctive character- should be associated survival owes most conservatively of British cheese their long-standing foods.

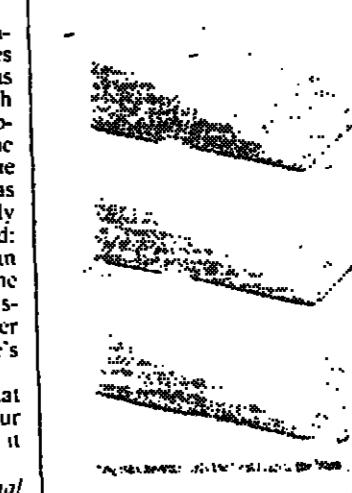
able away a fifth of the, but account for Lancashire. Four-



Rechoose Buy English



WITHOUT THE CHEESE MARK COULD YOU PICK THE BEST CHEDDAR?



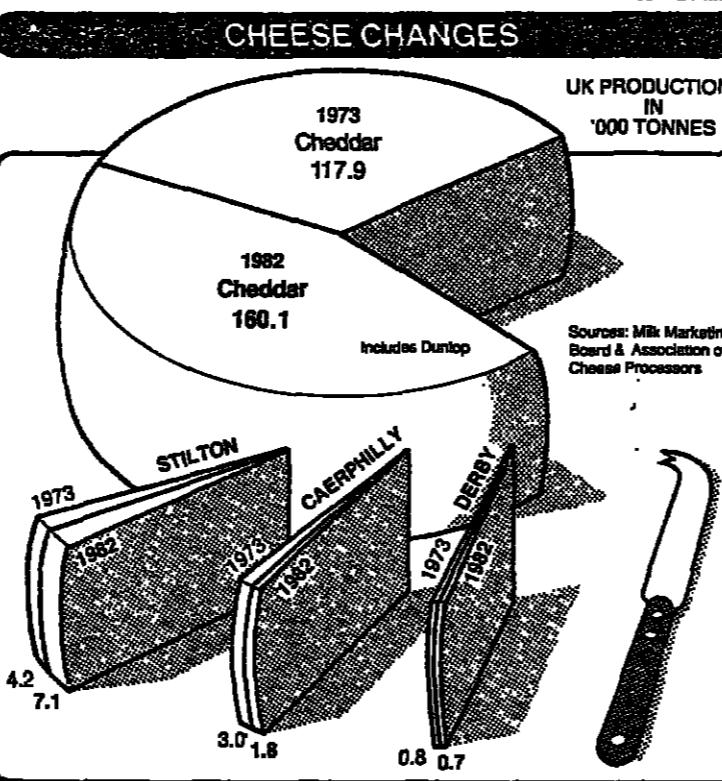
Evolution of a hard sell: in the fifties (top) it was enough to murmur that it was English. By the sixties, (centre) our cheese was linked to the potent image of discriminating taste and 'naturalness'. In the eighties (above), the buyer wants the quality certified and English cheddar needs distinguishing from its foreign competitors.

### Cheddaring can be done anywhere with any milk

ries. Yet despite these factors, pressing cheese into standardized brands and packs, our supreme cheese name - cheddar - can be found on a wide variety of products which may differ among themselves more than would French cheeses with distinctive names.

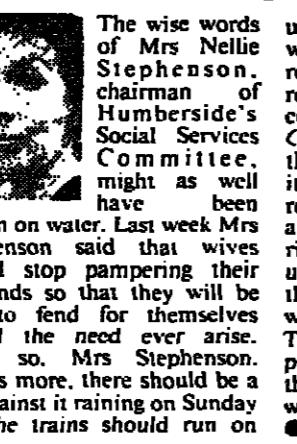
The name of cheddar was given away to all the world. "Cheddaring" is the technical term for piling the curds into masses and turning them as they drain. It can be done anywhere, with milk of any sort, and the cheese can be called cheddar (or indeed almost anything). Just over seven-tenths of our cheddar comes from somewhere in England and Wales, but virtually none from Cheddar itself. There, in 1980 local residents opposed the resumption of cheesemaking on the grounds that the dairy might smell.

A tenth of our cheddar is Scottish, another tenth Irish, leaving 14,700



John Grimwade

### In-house training for the do-it-yourself husband



The wise words of Mrs. Nellie Stephenson, chairman of Humberside's Social Services Committee, might as well have been written on water. Last week Mrs. Stephenson said that wives should stop pampering their husbands so that they will be able to fend for themselves should the need ever arise. Quite so. Mrs. Stephenson. What's more, there should be a law against it raining on Sunday and the trains should run on time.

Wives don't "pamper" their husbands by taking sole charge of the cooking, cleaning, child-rearing, present-buying, household accounting and holiday booking because it gives them a fully fulfilled sort of feeling.

### The book is so clear that even a man can understand it

They do it because, in the end, it's easier to do everything themselves rather than threaten, plead, bully and deal with daft questions such as "what kind of Brussels sprouts do you want me to buy?" which is the lot of any woman who tries to get a little help on occasion.

However, Mrs. Stephenson says that she has now trained her husband (How? By pretending he was a new puppy?) "to cook and be more domesticated" and this has inspired me to devise a man-training programme of my own. I haven't had time to apply it yet. I've been too busy pampering, with gritted teeth, the man for whom the training programme is meant for.

● Cooking a meal: We all thought the sausages you put on the grill last weekend were cooked to perfection. Well done. However, in order to prepare for a time when you might have to cook for yourself on a more regular basis (an

unlikely occurrence, I agree), it will be necessary to extend your repertoire. This is achieved by reading something called a cookery book. The *New Times Cookbook* is so clearly set out that even a man can understand it. It is advisable to regard recipes as mere food preparation, not some kind of sacred ritual. It is perfectly all right to use white peppercorn rather than black if white ones are what happen to be in the larder. The absence of black should not provide the excuse to abandon the whole project in a huff. That way, you could starve to death.

● Keeping records: I know that some primordial instinct in the soul of every man tells him that filing cabinets, address books, appointments diaries and reminder pads are all enemies determined to remove all joy and spontaneity from daily life.

However I do not find it very spontaneous or joyful to be constantly asked for Old Jimmy's phone number, or when your dentist appointment is, or whether I can lay my hands on that letter which came some time last month which you could have sworn was in the top pocket of your grey suit but it seems to have vanished, most extraordinary.

This does rather let us in for a very spontaneous but not very joyful exchange of sharp words, especially on those occasions when I discover that you have arranged to be in Manchester on the very evening that I intend giving a dinner party for twelve. It would be very helpful if you were to take a more positive attitude towards the whole question of domestic admin.

May I perhaps remind you that when taking telephone messages, it is not enough merely to write down the caller's number, adding their name is essential. Such messages should be placed in a prominent place near the telephone rather than scrawled on yesterday's newspaper which happens to be lying on the bedroom floor. Also, documents such as income tax demands should be filed, appropriately, under "Income Tax Demands" after they have been dealt with, rather than before in the hope that they might go away.

● Buying presents: Another area, I'm afraid, where spontaneity is not called for. On the whole, people prefer to be given what they really want rather than what you want to give them or, more applicable in the case of most male present givers, what you are able to purchase with the least possible inconvenience to yourself. Buying the ideal gift involves a certain amount of preparation, but imagine how wonderful it would be to be greeted with sincere cries of "It's just what I wanted", rather than the customary "Would you mind very much if I changed it?"

### Widowers seem to land knee-deep in loving ladies

I could go on, but I can't convince myself of the necessity of a man-training scheme. Mrs. Stephenson's main concern was that widowers should be able to look after themselves. I have never met a widower who's had to. Widowers seem to have a thoroughly beguiling, helpless quality that lands them knee-deep in loving ladies anxious to lead them into a state of second-married bliss before the fellows have time to learn the rudiments of boiling themselves an egg.

● I am not surprised that the East German student who escaped to the West last week went straight back home again when his grandmother told him to. My own grandmother is 89 and I have still to learn how to say no to her. She is by no means a fearsome old crone; she is, in fact, a perfect duck. There just seems to be this unspoken agreement between us that she is always right. Her inquisitions are something to be dreaded. "You're a socialist, aren't you?" she accused me recently. I looked at the carpet and began to mumble something about the social wage. My grandmother cut me short with a crisp "Well, try not to be". There's just no answering her back.

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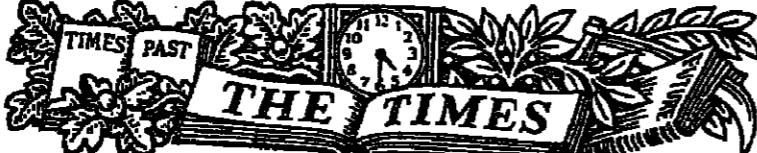
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## WHAT IS THATCHERISM NOW?

The political scene, as parliament returns for the new year, resembles a moving film that has suddenly stopped, its leading figures frozen in ambiguous postures giving no clue to the development of the plot. Each of the political parties has its reasons for optimism; each faces dangers which ought to give it cause for serious concern.

In the long run, the shape of British politics will be determined by Labour's success or failure in making itself again a party which the electorate is willing to accept as a serious candidate for power. That requires, as its precondition, not any regret that Mr Tony Benn was selected as Labour's candidate for Chesterfield last night, but the eventual extirpation from Labour politics of the kind of posture known as Bennism. Labour must, that is to say, discard the rag-bag of leftist, Militant and Trotskyite attitudes to which Mr Benn, from his position inside the party's left-wing establishment, has been willing to give shelter and protection. He has persistently used this technique to acquire power in the party machine for himself and his friends. But the practical effect has been to deprive his party of power and influence in the country.

Mr Neil Kinnock, himself the candidate of the party's legitimate left, makes no bones about the need for some revisionism. Questioned on television recently about the uncertainty surrounding Labour's shifting position on a number of subjects, from membership of the European Community to defence policy, compared with the certainties it seemed to offer on June 9, Mr Kinnock had a simple answer: "Well, we got beaten, didn't we?" Labour policies, he admitted, have to be re-examined, and presumably to be moderated, and the question is by how much, and whether the party can make itself sufficiently attractive to the electorate without again unleashing civil war and political incoherence.

What is called for in the Labour Party is something not far short of a quiet revolution. This, presumably, was what Mr Roy Hattersley implied when he recently predicted, in an address to the Fabian Society's centenary school, that the influence of the unions on the Labour Party, and on society generally, would decline, and that a "coalition of ideas" should replace the coalition of interests in which the unions have been dominant. If, as he seemed to say, the unions cannot indefinitely be relied on to provide the bulk of Labour's finance, or indeed, to protect it from the left by their votes, Labour can only survive by becoming a party of much wider individual support. In other words, it must appeal to the public in precisely the ways that Bennism has sought to prevent.

Inevitably, however, Mr Kinnock and Mr Hattersley are engaged on a long haul and the outcome is unpredictable. Their success or failure will largely determine whether the Liberal and SDP Alliance will have a future. Labour's success in clawing back public support (as measured by the opinion polls) from the Alliance since the

election may in part be due to public awareness of the growing tension in the relationship between the top-heavy Social Democrats led by Dr David Owen, and the sprawling and mushy Liberal grassroots which Mr David Steel tries to govern. But it is principally because, in Mr Kinnock's honeymoon period, Labour has stopped tearing itself apart by the simple device of saying nothing that the Alliance has lost ground.

Labour, however, cannot continue to say nothing indefinitely, and the brutal fact is that the future of the Alliance depends in the end on what precisely Labour has to say. Meanwhile, in the shorter term, the future of both opposition groupings, not to mention the Conservatives themselves, will hang very largely on how Mrs Thatcher's government performs in the next year or so.

Since the general election, the government has presented a distinctly uneasy aspect. Its backbenchers are not happy with it, and its public image has been faltering and blurred. It does not look like a government which enjoyed a remarkable electoral victory six months ago. In part, this is the consequence of an early election fought on an appeal for a "doctor's mandate" with very little spell out to the electorate, except for the two broad commitments to deal with local government (the abolition of the Greater London Council and Metropolitan Counties) and rate-capping. The details were left to be thought out later, and both issues have involved it in diversionary skirmishing with significant sections of its own supporters.

The probability is that in committee it will have to retreat on the general, as distinct from the selective, powers of rate-capping, the bill to impose which has its second reading tomorrow.

But none of this is the essence of Mrs Thatcher's problem which is rather that, on the essential questions of economic management, the government gives the impression either of having lost its momentum or of having decided that it must settle for something well short of what

Mrs Thatcher seemed to promise in the way of reducing the size of the public sector and also the burden of taxation.

Yesterday, in a long "Week-end World" interview on Independent Television, Mr Brian Walden put the question to her whether this was so, and taken together all her answers admitted only one interpretation. Although public expenditure as a proportion of gross domestic product is not lower but slightly higher than when Mrs Thatcher first took office (an increase she could legitimately explain by the depression we have been through) her promise now is not to reduce the public sector but simply to "hold public expenditure" and, as she put it, let growth go where it can.

While holding public expenditure, the Prime Minister simply looks (as have so many of her predecessors) for a search for efficiency within the state's welfare services to produce better value for money. At the same time, when she was asked whether she agreed more with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nigel Lawson, that cutting

taxes must have a very high priority, and was essential, or with the Lord Privy Seal, Mr John Biffen, who seemed to give them a lesser priority, her words seemed to put her closer to Mr Biffen than to Mr Lawson, though she denied there was a difference.

Mr Walden was therefore entitled to ask her bluntly: "Are you a Thatcherite?" to which she answered that she was. But in what sense? Nobody should withhold from the Prime Minister credit and admiration for what she achieved in keeping the government on course to cut public spending and borrowing against the pressure of critics in the Cabinet (now on the back-benches) who wanted her to spend more, partly for the sake of political popularity. The achievement of Thatcherism is real and great; but where does it go from here?

Of course, Mrs Thatcher is right when she implies that, looking at all the spending programmes individually, the government's commitments are such that it is impossible to cut public spending further. Just after the election, the government got itself into hot water because it wrongly gave the impression that it might cut health service functions. Its problem is that, since the state has taken on responsibility for the health care of the mass of the people, it cannot simply slash at the standards of the services it manages.

But this does not free it from the need to be far more radical in thinking about the shape and size of the welfare state and on how it should be financed. The question over Thatcherism is not whether Mrs Thatcher is a Thatcherite so much as why Thatcherism seems not to entail re-thinking (rather than holding or cutting) the welfare state's expenditure; why it is not working towards a plan for re-appraising public spending?

The government may also face a narrower financial problem in the next few months. At the end of the old year, it seemed that the pressures on sterling were all external, resulting from an artificially strong dollar and the movement of funds to the United States, attracted by the high rate of interest there. Now there are signs of an increase in money supply here in response to internal consumer demand which, if it were to continue, would demand either a temporary increase in interest rates or higher taxation. Mrs Thatcher is determined to avoid higher interest rates for fear of damaging recovery, and that is understandable. But in the long run, the fear of renewed inflation would be more damaging to recovery than an interest rate adjustment.

Having successfully fought off inflation in her first term, Mrs Thatcher must be firm in maintaining that advantage in her second. That requires a planned and radical strategy for the public sector and taxation. This is what is missing now, but it is not too late to devise one. Of course, Mrs Thatcher is a Thatcherite; let us take that for granted. But she must tell the country what precisely Thatcherism means, apart from holding the front where it is, in her government's second stage.

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## SELLING BRITAIN SHORT

It has never been easy to state in one sentence the purpose of the nation's official body for the propagation of Britishness. But the definition produced by Sir Anthony Parsons, Mrs Thatcher's foreign affairs adviser until last month, is the best attempt so far. The British Council, he said, exists "to create anglophiles in foreign countries". As a former diplomat he even toyed with heresy, wondering aloud which would cause more damage to British interests, the closure of an embassy or a British Council office.

As Sir Anthony and fellow members of the Council's board prepare to celebrate the institution's half-century in 1984, there is cause for a degree of self-congratulation. It has progressed mightily since its foundation in 1934 as a riposte to the Nazi and Fascist propaganda with which Germany and Italy were flooding the world.

It is wholly in keeping with the nature of the country whose values it is seeking to propagate that the Council should persistently experience more difficulty with its image at home than overseas, where anglophile foreigners cannot have enough of its language training, its technical and cultural output. Sir John

Burgh, its Director-General, has admitted publicly that the Council's most difficult problem is convincing people in Britain that its work is important to them.

In terms of the higher economics and politics, the British Council has weathered a stormy decade fairly successfully. In 1977 the Think Tank's *Review of Overseas Representation* recommended its abolition and the dispersal of its work to other Government departments or agencies. The Foreign Office, its bureaucratic patron and paymaster, fought that assault off. In the same year Dr David Owen became Foreign Secretary with a pronounced animus against the Council. By the end of his time at the Foreign Office he was converted, convinced that as Britain's economy weakened and its diplomatic clout became more enfeebled, its cultural strengths grew. He believed that the Council's efforts, particularly in language teaching, were of immense value and had, in the long-term, a tangible commercial spin-off.

Despite Dr Owen's sympathy, the Council was considerably affected by recent administrative austerity. Since 1979 its budget has been cut by 18 per cent in real terms and its London-

appointed staff by 19 per cent. In 1981 it had its own equivalent of a Rayner investigation conducted by Lord Seebom. As a result, it reviewed its priorities and management systems.

Last year the Government decided that a period of stability for the Council was in order. Activities would be sustained at their present level. As is often the way, November's Public Expenditure White Paper did not quite provide the cash needed to fulfil that ambition. At £75.4 million the Council's budget is £2.6 million short of what it needs in 1984-85 if its efforts are not to be scaled down still further. The average inflation rate in the 81 countries in which the council operates is some eight per cent, compared to about five per cent expected in Britain.

There is a secret Whitehall protocol which, in principle, covers that differential, known as the Rowlinson-Palliser agreement after the officials who devised it. But Sir Geoffrey Howe has still to persuade Mr Lawson to honour it. The Treasury should do so; the figures are derisory compared to the swollen domestic votes and the return is marginally more in the national interest.

## Rates for the job in local government

From the Leader of Chesterfield Borough Council

Sir, As the spotlight falls upon Chesterfield, can it be used to illustrate the folly and injustice of the Government's efforts to place the baronies against the peasants next step in their argument presumably to say that at national level the voices of electors who do not pay income

should not pay too heed to arguments based on democracy because many electors do not pay rates. Thus the protectors of the baronies against the peasants

should be ignored.

In its simplest terms, since 1979 the Government's policy of creeping controls over rates has been to reverse the block grant to local authorities, so compelling them to levy higher rates to maintain services and then to use those increases to justify the rate-capping legislation.

In Chesterfield's case, over the last four years, the borough council has increased its expenditure at below the rate of inflation (49 per cent as compared with a retail price index increase of 55 per cent) but nevertheless the reduction in grant by 20 per cent has necessitated an increase by 123 per cent in the rates levied by this council.

All such increase was imposed before the present financial year when, by dint of hard saving, this council's rate was held steady. I cannot forecast the level of the rate for 1984/85 but, if it were again held steady, only by means of reductions in services, the local authority would none the less again be penalised by a significant grant reduction.

Day by day, as the Government produces more arguments to support its position, they are demolished by the advocates of local government, ably supported by *The Times* and the *Financial Times*. Can I help to demolish the two latest in the Government's armoury?

It is now said by Mr Jenkins, and parroted by Jock Bruce-Gardyne,

in his speech at the

Derbyshire

in Chesterfield, that we should not pay too heed to arguments based on democracy because many electors do not pay rates. Thus the protectors of the baronies against the peasants

should be ignored.

Of course, the slogan "no tax without representation" cannot be reversed if democracy is to prevail. And it is those with the smaller incomes who are suffering from the reductions in services at the local level, as well as

at national level.

Secondly, Mr Jenkins is

saying that he will be obliged

to resign if the Rates Bill is not carried.

This should be recognised for what it is - an appeal to personal sentiment and sympathy. In itself, there is no convention that a minister concerned should resign when Parliament, after mature reflection, declines to carry into effect a hastily conceived manifesto commitment of the majority party.

If the Prime Minister and

ministers can manage to bring

local majority

members of Parliament and peers

carry the Bill, their dictatorial

methods in so doing will be but

small foretaste of the methods the

Government will use to bring the local authority into line.

Orwell, how clearly you

prophesied, March on 1984.

Yours faithfully,

W. J. FLANAGAN, Leader,

Chesterfield Borough Council,

Town Hall,

Chesterfield,

Derbyshire.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Unesco still relevant

Alan Thompson

It's strong support in the creation of Unesco was highly perceptive. The role of the UN, the "fire-fighting" element among the member states, is inevitable at Council level - counterbalanced by a long-term pursuit of the free flow of culture across national

frontiers. For Unesco remains as it was in Mr Attlee's time: a small, but important, part of the UN's work. It should continue to exist and under the right arrangements is

of great benefit to science, technology, and the arts. It has been subject to pruning and sometimes justified as not being necessary. Yet the British government should contribute to Unesco, whose management would not emerge from the scrutiny of a select committee or a University Grants Committee.

If the Prime Minister and ministers can manage to bring local majority members of Parliament and peers to support the Bill, their dictatorial methods in so doing will be but

small foretaste of the methods the Government will use to bring the local authority into line.

Orwell, how clearly you

prophesied, March on 1984.

Yours faithfully,

ALAN THOMPSON,

11 Upper Gray Street,

Edinburgh.

January 10.

Prime Minister and all parties in the Houses of Parliament. My own hope is that the USA, with its great traditions on international cultural interchange, will return to Unesco.

As a condition of its return, however, it would be justified in demanding a radical restructuring of Unesco, particularly in the sphere of budgetary control, improving the calibre of its staff, and some de-politicising of its activities.

If Unesco is to survive (and I sincerely hope that it does) it must build upon the worthwhile practical work it has done in such spheres as ecological, environmental, oceanic and maritime studies, in adult education, in distance learning, in the pursuit of literacy throughout the world, and providing basic assistance in the sciences.

Perhaps more important, it must revive Mr Attlee's vision of the free flow of information across frontiers and the freedom of the world's press from state control and censorship.

"The time, it is to be hoped, is gone by," wrote John Stuart Mill in 1859, "when any defence would be necessary of the liberty of the press as one of the securities against corrupt or tyrannical government. No argument, we may suppose, can now be needed."

Unfortunately, it is needed more than ever in 1984 and Unesco will lose its credibility unless it gives a lead in supporting freedom of the media throughout the world.

Yours faithfully,

ALAN THOMPSON,

11 Upper Gray Street.

Edinburgh.

January 10.

was designed, as indeed was the *Havilland Comet*, to push back the frontiers of knowledge and technology, the subsonic A320, cast in a more conventional mode, will aim to exploit *known* technology while offering super-fuel economy and minimal maintenance costs.

Consequently, one can cost more accurately both the R & D and production of the A320, and the Government and operators such as British Caledonian, who have just placed an order, can feel correspondingly optimistic and confident about their choice.

There is a third major reason for confidence. The partners in Airbus Industrie have demonstrated by their successful track record with worldwide sales of the A300 and A310, that this European co-operative venture really works and, given continued backing, will go from success to success.

If the Government cannot see its way to providing the full amount, then it is very much to be hoped they will also look to the rest of Europe and particularly the European Investment Bank for additional funding to reflect the truly European nature of the project.

Yours sincerely,

JAMES MOORHOUSE,

(Conservative spokesman on

transport).

6 St James's Square, SW1.

supersonic Concorde

spent on remand by unconvicted

## Remarriage in church

## Push parish priests into the front line

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Church of England expanded more energy and experienced more anguish over the remarriage of divorced persons in church than on the other issue over the past years.

The ordination of women, church unity, and nuclear weapons, three other key issues of the decade, do not touch ordinary parish church in relationship with its adherents anything like it.

The church has been through various stages in its handling of the issue. Ten years ago seemed to be a matter of principle and attention focused upon the symbolic significance of the church's marriage against the profusion for permissive sex morality, casual marriage, casual divorce, and the new custom for young people "live together".

There was a distinct Anglican view of divorce current at that time: it was caused by immaturity, and if people stop

immortal all would be message was simplicity itself, and they were looking for spiritual help.

Having come to accept that this meant change, the Church of England then had to find some method of managing it. And a dreadful thought began to agitate both the ordinary clergy and laymen and synodsmen and bishops who lead the church: should it change, as it

obviously had, would be a permanent feature of the social landscape, as knowledge of what happens in the breaking

It is summed up in a parable by an anonymous clergyman at the Canterbury diocese clergy meeting last week, a meeting which by all accounts was exceedingly frank and constructive. He is reported to have said: "If we have to take the blame, then we want the responsibility for it".

No procedures were going to rescue them from having to face the music when the church's refusal had to be explained to an unfortunate couple. The General Synod's proposals had done their best to shelter clergymen, but life is not like that.

The mood now is that responsibilities must be shouldered, and the General Synod's elaborate scheme for panels and questionnaires and dispensations have suddenly become redundant. What is now required is a rapid change of emphasis towards a system that can be worked by the man in the front line.

That may mean, for example, published guidelines, not for

## OBITUARY

## MAJOR SAAD HADDAD

Lebanese militia leader

Major Saad Haddad, the Israeli-backed Lebanese militia leader who died of cancer aged 48 on January 14 was regarded as a patriot by his friends and as a terrorist by his enemies. Both descriptions contained a large element of truth for in recent Lebanese history Major Haddad was very much a man of his times. Like other Lebanese leaders he also became the creature of an outside power.

Haddad was a serving officer in a southern battalion of the Lebanese army when government forces disintegrated in the sectarian warfare of 1975-76. With Christian elements of the rump Lebanese army he set up a private militia round his old headquarters at Marjayoun just north of the Israeli border, including in his forces a large number of Shia Muslims who had become disenchanted with the Palestinian guerrillas in the villages farther north.

Haddad's men fought a desultory war against the Palestinians, diverting them from their conflict with Israel and at the same time receiving covert supplies of arms and ammunition from Israel, which saw Haddad's army a useful instrument of control in the southernmost part of Lebanon.

After his invasion of Lebanon in 1978 Israel handed over the border area to Major Haddad's men rather than to the United Nations forces which had been mandated to control the region. With Israel's full support, Haddad then set up his own "Free Republic of Lebanon" along the border from the Mediterranean to the foothills of Hermon. Using armoured vehicles, heavy artillery, and tanks supplied by Israel, he harassed UN forces on the grounds that they had failed to subdue Palestinian guerrillas further north. He instituted a reign of terror against Muslim villages on the frontiers of his new republic, firing shells into civilian areas whenever he felt the villagers might have been

## MR BROOKS ATKINSON

Mr Brooks Atkinson, distinguished American drama critic and journalist, died in hospital in Alabama on January 14, aged 89.

Although he had been in retirement since 1960 Brooks Atkinson was to the end regarded as the critical head of the New York theatre.

He was a serene philosopher as well as an urbane and witty critic, who witnessed the rise of an important era in the American theatre that included plays by Eugene O'Neill, Elmer Rice and Tennessee Williams.

Justin Brooks Atkinson was born at Melrose, Massachusetts, and graduated at Harvard. He worked as a journalist and critic in Boston and New York, and might be called the complete New Englander, especially as his heart was in Concord, where his two supreme heroes, Thoreau and Emerson, both lived and died. In 1922 he was appointed literary editor to *The New York Times* and from 1926 he filled the all-important post of its dramatic critic. Over 40 years there were more caustic critics around him, but not one who was so influential.

In the Second World War he got leave of absence to go to China, and later to Russia, as a war-correspondent, an assignment that won him the Pulitzer Prize for Journalism in 1947. Before this, in the 1930's, he

## MR RAY KROC

Dick and Mac McDonald, the brothers did not want to leave San Bernardino but agreed to grant a franchise on the name for 0.5 per cent of the gross. Kroc hoped he could make money selling mixers to franchise holders. He opened the first franchise in Des Plaines, Illinois, in 1955 and founded the McDonald's Corporation.

In 1961 he bought out the McDonald brothers for \$2.7m and the same year grossed \$6m. He then built up what became the world's leading fast-food chain with more than 7,500 outlets in the United States and 31 other countries. In 1983 sales totalled more than eight billion dollars.

The restaurant was owned by

## DR BRUCE WILLIAMSON

Dr Bruce Williamson, MD, FRCP, formerly senior consultant at the Royal Northern and Middlesex Hospitals, died on January 3. He was 90.

Williamson was an accomplished writer in the medical field. His handbook, *Disorders of Children*, ran to nine editions and was published in Britain and the USA. He also wrote on cardiology (1936) and most recently on the nervous system (1970).

His style had enviable clarity which appealed to generations of medical students and to a wider public interested in matters of health.

Born in South Shields, Bruce Williamson became the fifth of eight children to enter the

service dinner

## COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM: The Queen was presented by Mr Anthony Bethell, her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the Royal Household, at the Memorial Service for Colonel Rupert Alexander Smith (formerly Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Humber) which was held in Holy Trinity Church, Kingston upon Hull, this morning.

Dr Billy Graham preached the sermon.

The Duke of Gloucester, Patron, Richard III Society, will unveil the original charter and grant of arms to mark the quincentenary of the War of the Roses at Chandlers' Hall, London, on February 16.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Sir Charles Muriel will be held at St John's Wood Church, London, on Tuesday, February 21, 1984, at noon.

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The Duke of Gloucester,

A circus legend tomorrow comes to town: David Robinson reports

## The clown with the heart of a child

Annie Fratellini, who brings her circus to the Shaw Theatre tomorrow as part of the current London International Mime Festival, is heir to a show-business dynasty whose ramifications outdo many a royal house. The founder, Gustavo Fratellini, was born into a repeatable and unremarkable Florentine family in 1842, but, after a seminary education and service with Garibaldi, he abandoned his bourgeois heritage to become an acrobat in the circus.

Gustavo's four sons followed him into the ring. They began as two double acts, but when the oldest, Louis, died in 1908 the survivors teamed up as the Fratellini Trio, to become circus history. François was the white-face, ablaze with spangles; Paul, in a disgraceful frock coat, affected airs of dubious grandeur; Albert was the red-nose who committed the most flagrant idiocies and took the hardest falls. Their huge repertoire of sketches or "entrées" has subsequently been pillaged by every other clown and slapstick comedian.

The Fratellini were as prolific in breeding as in comic business. By the 1930s there were enough children and grandchildren to create their own circus. Only the Second World War and the deaths of the original Trio (Paul in 1940, François in 1951 and Albert in 1961) finally scattered the clan.

Annie at first seemed to be the one

who got away. Her father, Victor, was the eldest son of Paul. (Her grandmother was an English rollerskater, Gladys Kenworthy, who went by the stage name of Miss Ryder.) She was born in 1932 (Fratellini were born all over the place, with the extensive touring they did.) The first sign that she might defy family tradition was when she became the first Fratellini since Gustavo to go to a regular school. Even so, at 17 she made her debut, balancing on a ball and playing the saxophone, at the Cirque Medrano. One of her proudest memories is of appearing in the same show as Laurel and Hardy, when she was 19.

At 23, however, she quit the circus to become a jazz musician. She played saxophone was vocal with Philippe Brun's orchestra, and made some discs. She worked in films with Louis Malle, René Clair and Pierre Granier-Defre, by whom she has a daughter, in 1968 she met Pierre Etai, in his film *Le Grand Amour* she plays the enchanting innocent and infatuated faithful little wife.

She and Etai became off-stage husband and wife also; and it was Etai who persuaded her to go back to the circus. She had meanwhile reconsidered her attitude to the family trade. As a child she had taken the circus for granted. Now she looked back and realized that the Fratellini had been regarded as artistic

peers by people like Dullin, Picasso, Cocteau, Cocteau, Stravinsky, Miller and Milhaud. "And if they had children they took them, too, to 'study circus' in the ring with the Fratellini. It was already a sort of school." The circus, after all, was serious business.

So, in 1971, she went back into the ring as a red-nosed Auguste, with Etai as her partner. In retrospect it seems inevitable. "You are a clown or you are not a clown. You are born a clown. The make-up you put on is not a disguise. It is through the make-up that you become yourself." Annie's make-up is dominated by a perfectly spherical crimson nose, pensive eyebrows and a haystack wig. Her characteristic costume is a voluminous coat (a repository of all kinds of treasures), elongated and disreputable boots and a precarious bowler hat.

At the same time as they started their clown act, Annie and Etai created the Association de l'Ecole Nationale du Cirque. This resulted, three years later, in the foundation of the permanent Ecole Nationale du Cirque, which this year celebrates its tenth anniversary and is now supported by a subvention from the French Ministry of Culture.

She feels that the special qualities which make a clown are not really apparent until twenty or so. "Of course parents bring their eight-year-old children and say: 'She's very funny. She makes everyone laugh.'

But that doesn't mean anything. Being a clown implies a particular outlook on life. It is quite different from being a comedian. A comedian can do other people's material. A clown's comedy must come out of himself.

"A clown is an anarchist. But the really important thing is that the clown must always retain something of the child in his heart."

She believes she is the only women clown in the world — or was until her daughter Valérie Granier-Defre, now 23, started to work as her white-face partner. But a clown is without sex. "Well, of course there are some differences. A man can use a gag with balloons as false breasts. If I did that it would be ridiculous, because everyone can see I'm a woman... And then it's a pity there are not more women clowns, because a woman has a possibility for tenderness, an extra dimension. Of course the greatest men clowns had that quality — Chaplin, Laurel, Keaton."

"But a clown is a clown. A clown is neither man nor woman. A clown is a mythical creature, outside time. A clown is something that a child can dream about. I understand this mystery of the clown most fully one day when a little girl asked me 'Please, what does a clown eat?...' The mystery and the magic are the most important thing. That is why, if you are a clown, you must never let a child see you getting ready."



A right pair of jokers: Annie Fratellini (below) with her daughter Valérie.

### Dance

#### Royal Ballet Sadler's Wells

Completing their London season on Saturday before a regional tour, Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet showed three attractive works with several dancers taking new roles. Naturally the most assured and enjoyable performances came from their seniors playing parts developed over a period: David Ashmole's powerful and moving *Prodigal Son* and Alain Dubreuil's twinkling, adroitly funny Captain Belaye in *Piccapple Poll*, both at the evening show.

Michael Batchelor, in his first Belaye at the matinee, cut a dashing figure and had some notable *entrelacs*. Poll at that performance was played by Sandra Madgwick, whose prodigious technique is matched by a warm personality and punchy style of acting. Siobhan Stanley took that role in the evening but I would think her better suited to Belaye's fiancée, Blanche.

Siobhan Stanley and Jennifer Mills both danced the Siren in *Prodigal Son* emphasizing the role's remote, ritualized elements. With its powerful drama and mainly male cast, this ballet makes a good foil to the classical showpiece *Paquita* which began the bill.

Roland Price danced the solitary male role in that at the matinee and clearly found the long, exposed virtuoso sequences of his solo more than he had bargained for. Dubreuil in the evening, although his technique needs husbanding nowadays, still knows how to use it to maximum effect. He partnered Marion Tai, whose best ballerina role this is: nice arms and an unaffected manner. Sherilyn Kennedy, with Price, had a promising air and some notable moments.

All the ballets had spirited dancing from their ensembles, and June Higwood's garrulous Mrs Dimple in *Poll* is a sheer delight.

John Percival

### Television

#### Raking old leaves

*Dear Beloved* (YTV) began with the wedding service as heard from a graveyard, a lugubrious opening for what was essentially a lachrymose play. Its theme was the constriction of married life and it was appropriately solemn — a melodrama of middle age, the gist of which was summed up in the somewhat inelegant phrase "Our function's at an end". But it was also about the woes of a secular age and, as a result, God, sin and death were mentioned at regular intervals; the script, in fact, would not win any awards, except perhaps for humourlessness, although Lynn Fairleigh as the wife managed to look sufficiently depressed. Nothing happened, of course, except that the leaves in the garden were raked.

What, meanwhile, has been happening in *The Thorn Birds* (BBC 1)? Barbara Stanwyck dead, the old house in flames, and the priest in a dither. He, played by Richard Chamberlain, was described as "having a face of so much spiritual beauty" but it was difficult to tell beneath so much make-up. A play that devotes ten minutes to a sheep-shearing contest needs divine aid, however, to be saved. Luke, the ranch hand, is a new arrival; he is very bold, in an Australian manner. He believes the Catholic Church "is run by a bunch of pooters in black nightgowns".

The plot of this "mini series" could be written on the back of a matchbox — in fact it ought to have been — and the acting is almost pantomimic in its clumsiness. There were some

Peter Ackroyd

### Concerts

#### PLG Young Artists Purcell Room

Standards are still high in the Park Lane Group's invaluable Young Performers series if they can field a first reserve as accomplished as the pianist John Lenehan. In the week's final concert he stood in for an indisposed artist, and blew a breath of fresh air across the programme.

He was allowed a racy sequence that showed his spiky, exuberant playing at its best: Prokofiev's Third Sonata, brilliantly dashed off; Samuel Barber's skittish glance at popular styles in his *Excursions*; and David Heath's fluently improvisatory jazz fantasy, *Fight the Lion*.

It was perhaps tempting providence for Lenehan to add Stravinsky's *Petrushka* movements at the end. There, jollity and facility do not get one far enough, and one noticed the lack in variety of colour and depth of tone.

Coincidentally (we would have praised the acute programme planning if we had not

known), Barber and jazz also turned up in the soprano Jennifer Higgins's part of the concert. Barber wrote one of the settings in *The James Joyce Book*, the handsome volume put together in 1929 to raise money for Joyce.

I would have liked to hear George Antheil's contribution, but there was fascination enough in Roger Sessions's terse suggestion of the whining winds, and the surprisingly powerful visions of Eugene Goossens and Herbert Howells. The newly commissioned addition, Anthony Powers's "Tutu e sciolto", drifted atmospherically but sounded tame. Miss Higgins has a large, well-focused, sharply pointed voice, but it was too hard for the delicate sensuousness of Roussel, especially for his suggestive "Jazz dans la nuit".

The early evening recital by the oboist Joseph Sanders and the fine pianist Caroline Clemmow was disappointing, though he has an intense, plangent tone, he was frequently troubled by reed problems: only Justin Connolly's *Tesserae* 4 sounded convinced.

Nicholas Kenyon

Martyn Hill/  
Lindsay Quartet  
Barbican/Radio 3

Five long empty front rows, a sparse, wide-spread audience, and an auditorium which draws neither eye nor ear inward does not make a lieder recital an easy business for either performer or audience. But easy it seemed on Friday at Martyn Hill's Schumann recital in the BBC Symphony Orchestra's Haydn and Schumann series, and that was exactly the trouble.

The fact that Martyn Hill had to judge by insecure words and ill-considered phrasing, not yet found time to take the Op 24 *Liederkreis* and the *Dichterliebe* very deeply under his skin seemed to worry him little. Misplaced confidence was, though, his only sin of commission: much more of the weakness in both cycles grew from sins of omission.

Hilary Finch

Mr Hill was not helped by John Constable's meticulous, but bland, accompanying to find shifting distances as well as simply graded dynamics in *Liederkreis*; nor did attenuated tempi help in keeping his tenor voice to its usual keen and malice level.

After a strenuous performance of Schumann's Quartet in A, Op 41 No 3, by the Lindsay Quartet, Mr Hill returned for *Dichterliebe*. Again, the specific detail of the songs' expressive potential was underestimated, from an early, cool detachment to the lurching, mannered movement of "Ich grölle nicht". And when that strange, white tone he can achieve so well came to numb the poet's dreaming consciousness in "Ich hab im Traum geweinet" we were as unprepared and, by then, as distanced from the work as Mr Hill, for much of the time, seemed to be himself.

Hilary Finch

### PUBLISHING

#### Paying precedents

Ms Clark, chief executive of Hutchinson Group, has on record in an interview in the current issue of the *Journal of Authors* that, as saying "as technology advances I shall certainly look further accounting".

What amazes me more than the casualness and disingenuousness of the publisher is that the author allowed so much time to elapse before gently enquiring as to the whereabouts and fate of his manuscript. Some publishers still acknowledge by postcard the receipt of manuscripts, and often accompany with a note to the effect that, whereas they will take every possible care of the typescript, they cannot be held responsible if anything happens to it. If an author conveys his own solution to a publisher, it has to be the author's responsibility to retain a copy of it. If the publisher loses it, the author has no legal redress.

On the other hand, unless the typescript is of a highly specialized nature, it is discourteous and inefficient of the publisher not to come back to the author with at least a preliminary response, after a first reading, within four to six weeks.

BBC Publications have just agreed to sign a modified version of the Minimum Terms Agreement devised by the Writers' Guild and the Society of Authors for authors whose books are to be published by the BBC. This is something of a relief to, especially, the Guild as few major publishers, Hamish Hamilton still being the significant exception, have succumbed to the principle of minimum terms. From the author's point of view it is particularly pleasing as BBC Publications, because they have affiliations with certain television and radio stations, have historically been able to lean on authors more than certain other publishers could.

I was wrong in stating that E.M. Forster and other authors spoke up in court on behalf of the net book agreement. It was the solicitor Michael Rubinstein (who has drawn the matter to my attention) who guided the book trade through the Restrictive Practices Court in 1962 in defence of the agreement. Booksellers, publishers and librarians gave evidence during a 24-day hearing. E.M. Forster was one of 35 authors who, in 1960, gave evidence for *Lady Chatterley's Lover* and Penguin's publication thereof.

E. J. Craddock

### Opera

#### The Turn of the Screw Coliseum

The sliding translucent panels and grim country-house projections of Jonathan Miller's production are back, once more to give *The Turn of the Screw* a setting in which the living are as numbered and overwhelmed by themselves as the revenants.

Perhaps all are ghosts in this black-and-white re-enactment that belongs in the world of the long-exposure photograph. Or else the only real ghosts are those of fear.

But, if this production follows the opera in being obsessed with revisiting a guilt-filled past, the present run offers new performances at each corner of its skewed eternal triangle. Much to one's surprise, Jill Gomez and Philip Langridge are both making their house debuts, though it is not at all surprising that their performances as the Governess and Quint should be at once musically strong and dramatically sensitive.

Mr Langridge's performance is also skilfully varied, centred in an implacable world that can at any moment turn golden seductress.

Everything he does is convincing, from the roulades that entice Miles sharp, bitter laugh with Lois McDonald's hereafter. Jill Gomez is dismissed. As his victim, Nicholas Sillitoe goes back far, but my print had been returned I did not receive it, must have been lost in any strain.

The crystal voices are

reported by instrumental

of warmer, earthier body

none the worse for that

under Lionel Friend, the

cal and psychological

of this marvellous

elderly characterization but

with 'becoming' simplicity. And

Paul Griff

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it was not sent by

date of posting was

A hint was dropped

was the one at fault

I had not made an

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# USM REVIEW

## THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

### EVERY MONDAY

## Stock Exchange Prices

# Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealing Begin, today. Dealing End, Jan 27. Contango Day, Jan 30. Settlement Day, Feb 6.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

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1983/84

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THE TIMES 1000

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THE TIMES 1000

1983/8

## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

## Interest rates poised on an unsteady tightrope

Policymakers on both sides of the Atlantic did their best to talk down interest rates over the weekend. In Miami, Mr Paul Volcker said he thought the trend of interest rates was still down, despite the US budget deficit and his own refusal to accommodate it in monetary growth. On British television, Mr Nigel Lawson insisted that our own monetary growth is firmly under control, blithely sweeping aside the superficial evidence provided by recent figures.

In the short-term, the view of those who pull the policy levers is probably more important than market forces. Mr Volcker, in particular, carries weight. In a presidential election year, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board is the guardian of the US economy. US bond prices immediately rose in response to his remarks and a crop of monetary and economic straws suggesting the wind of growth might be moderating.

But the idea that a downturn in US interest rates, via a weakening dollar, might jog down British rates again, looks premature.

Indeed, most expectations for interest rates here have undergone a subtle, but perceptible change in the opposite direction as a result of the dollar surge from the New Year until the last few days.

Vague hopes before Christmas that there might be scope for a further fall in base rates during the early part of this year have disappeared. This caution extends to the building societies, some of whom were still suggesting last month that the mortgage rate might be lowered early in the New Year.

There are special reasons for the building societies' change of heart. The formal break up of their cartel has blurred the process of reaching a consensus on any change in rates, and realistically a consensus is still required before rates will go down, since none of the building societies can afford to risk a unilateral cut. Mortgage demand is still strong and the societies are increasingly taking the view that if people are prepared to borrow at today's mortgage rate, then there is no need to lower it and risk making mortgage finance scarcer.

## Uncertainty over Inchcape

Sir David Orr returns to his desk at Inchcape this morning facing conflicting reports about his company's future and knowing that the man who was natural successor to run the group from next summer leaves in a fortnight.

Mr Roy Davies, a senior executive director and the man tipped by observers as the next managing director, resigned shortly before Christmas over management differences with Sir David. The split surprised most analysts and prompted Mr Robert Carpenter, analyst with Montague Loeble Stanley, to regard Inchcape as a ripe takeover candidate.

But late last week, Mr Michael Smith, of stockbrokers, Simon & Coates, urged shareholders, in a circular, to sell Inchcape down to around 260p. The shares were ignoring the advice on Friday adding a few more pence to 323p.

Mr Smith remains unrepentant. He says the group relies too heavily on motor

Banks share the more cautious attitude to interest rates. The latest pronouncements from both Barclays and National Westminster suggest that money interest rates are at or near their lowest for the economic cycle, though there is as yet no reason to see them rising much.

Aside from such broad cyclical analysis, the main worries are the weakness of sterling against the dollar and money supply growth in Britain.

Sterling has simply shared the same fate as other currencies such as the Deutsche Mark and despite speculation that the German Government might raise the Lombard rate this week, it is fairly clear that neither the British or German Governments will be keen to use the uncertain weapon of an interest rate rise to protect their currencies at such a critical stage of economic recovery.

However, the British Government has the additional problem of trying to meet its money supply targets. With two out of three targets it is signally failing to do so, and the other measure, £M3, is knocking on the ceiling of the 7.11 per cent target range at an annualized rate.

Bank lending to the personal sector is the main culprit, but the expected pick-up in loan demand from the corporate sector could soon begin to further aggravate the problem.

Another set of poor money supply figures combined with pressures in the foreign exchange markets could conceivably lead to irresistible pressure for higher interest rates, but Mr Lawson clearly has no such visions.

There is a growing view in the City that monetary problems will lead the Government to raise taxes in the Budget, giving it scope for overfunding by selling debt, the only reliable way of controlling the money supply in the short term.

By the end of last week the flurry of concern that the next move in interest rates might be up, seemed to have receded and the Government took the opportunity to launch a new £1 billion tap stock. But its ability to fund in the run up to the Budget will depend critically on both confidence in the markets and on where the dollar goes next.

distribution, that the decline in gearing is illusory and assets are overvalued. Net debt has remained unchanged at £245m for two years while shareholder funds have been increased. The net asset value of 497p is based on a 1980 revaluation, before the collapse of the Hongkong property market and a big shakeout in South East Asian stock markets.

The expected recovery of Inchcape last year was severely hampered by Hongkong's financial crisis and there is still doubt over whether the overseas trading giant will maintain the final dividend when full year results are reported in four months.

Sir David's attempts to rationalize the company which bears the name of his predecessor, Lord Inchcape - who still retains the new position of president - are all steps in the right direction. Clearly his most pressing problem is to convince the City that patient Inchcape shareholders will eventually be rewarded.

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Mr Smith remains unrepentant. He says the group relies too heavily on motor

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Tyre groups compete to buy French Dunlop

From Catherine Dodds, Paris

The French offshoot of the troubled Dunlop Holdings is now the subject of "serious and keen" bidding, according to official French sources.

Firestone, the US tyre group, has submitted a detailed proposal and Sumitomo of Japan is expected to follow suit by the end of this week. Italy's Pirelli Group intends to formalize its proposal.

The CIRI says that another Japanese group could make an offer, but it has confirmed that Goodyear is definitely out of the running.

In receivership and with its debts frozen, Dunlop (France) has been allowed to continue production, and live off sales earnings, for a limited period while the 1982 government-created CIRI (interministerial staff).

## Reagan 'must act' on deficits, interest rates and dollar

## OECD sees threat to US recovery

Paris (AP-Dow Jones) - The economic recovery in the US may falter next year if the Reagan Administration does not act swiftly to tighten its fiscal policy in order to reduce projected budget deficits.

The advice, offered by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), is timely.

President Ronald Reagan is putting the finishing touches on his 1985 fiscal budget, and preliminary indications are that he intends to delay action on reducing the deficits until after the November presidential elections.

While recognizing that the United States recovery will continue this year, the OECD expects that the deficits "could aggravate the debt problems of developing countries and limit prospects for recovery in other OECD countries."

The report states that federal deficit is likely to remain close to its last year level of \$188 billion (£132bn) this year,

presenting 5.2 per cent of gross national product, compared with 5.8 per cent last year.

The OECD forecasts an acceleration in the growth of real US GNP to 4.9 per cent this year from 3.4 per cent last, accompanied by a "moderate" acceleration of consumer price inflation to 5.6 per cent from 3.2 per cent.

But the growth figures mask a deceleration during the year to a rate of 3.5 per cent by the end of the year.

The OECD also predicts a tough year for Ireland (writes Francis Williams). It says Ireland must continue to make sweeping cuts in public spending, perhaps cuts in social security and welfare programmes, to put its economy back on the road to prosperity.

In a gloomy assessment of economic prospects over the

coming year the OECD says growth will not be sufficient to stop unemployment rising from 14 to 16 per cent of the workforce, or to keep living standards from falling. A 1 per cent expansion of the economy is forecast this year after 0.5 per cent last year.

The OECD says that although considerable progress has been made in reducing the budget deficit, it remains "excessively large" at more than 18 per cent of national output. The organization's economists believe there is little scope for rising taxes, making painful cuts in public spending inescapable.

The review suggests public investment as a candidate for economies, pointing out that the returns on the past "very ambitious" programmes have been "very disappointing".

## Bankers fear domino effect if Brazilian loan collapses

By John Lawless

Western bankers meet in New York tomorrow for crucial talks on the Latin American debt crisis.

They have a week to convince bankers from Spain, Argentina, Venezuela and Colombia that the solution to the continent's immense financial problems lies almost entirely in their hands.

The four countries are refusing to support the new money loan of \$6.3 billion for Brazil. A signing ceremony for the loan due to take place today, was cancelled on Friday.

Banks in the four countries, many government-owned, represent the bulk of the \$100m still outstanding. Although so close to its target, about half of the money committed by more than 700 banks worldwide is conditional upon the loan being 100 per cent subscribed.

A Mexican delegation, led by the public debt director, Senor Angel Gurria, arrives in London tomorrow knowing that it could be the first to feel the impact of what one banker yesterday described as "the financial domino that could fall in Latin America".

The Mexican finance officials are at the start of a two-week world tour to persuade banks to join the \$3.8 billion new money loan for this year - agreed on

fairly easy terms a week ago by the main banks coordinating its rescue package.

However, without the Brazilian loan in place, many western banks will balk at providing continuing assistance to Mexico.

The banks are perplexed by Argentina's refusal to support Brazil. The new government in Buenos Aires is next in line to try to rescind what it owes (believed to be at least \$35 billion).

It is now known that the Argentine Economics Minister,

## \$9bn IDA aid agreed

Washington (AP-Dow Jones)

Mr A. W. "Tom" Clausen, president of the World Bank, has announced that the United States and other donor countries have agreed to provide \$9 billion (£6.4 billion) in aid to the International Development Association (IDA) for loans to poorer developing nations in the three years starting on July 1.

The United States will provide 25 per cent of the total, or \$2.5 billion, and Japan will be the second largest donor with 18.7 per cent or about \$1.68 billion.

Japan's decision to accept a bigger role as a financial

contributor to IDA, which was supposed to be disbursed last year and this, but which has been held up because of non-compliance with IMF targets.

Without access to detailed information on the state of Argentina's finances, the banks may be reluctant to commit themselves further.

The Argentine is transigent over Brazil even more remarkable is the fact that Brazilian banks agreed to support its rescue package last year.

Only four banks would be expected to commit themselves (or up to \$40m in total) to the Brazilian loan, with the government-owned Banco de la Nación Argentina now seen in banker's parlance, as a "major calcitrant".

For the sake of what is almost an undignified paper transaction, in which both countries would agree to provide support for each other, with funds borrowed from abroad, Argentina seem to be risking the long-term solvency of its South American neighbours and itself.

The 14-bank Brazil Advisory Committee has said that its loan will now be signed in the week beginning January 23. It will not be able to use incomplete documentation as an excuse, as did on Friday.

## Lear Fan is 'out of cash'

The chief executive of Lear Fan Aircraft, which last week made 91 workers redundant in Northern Ireland, has admitted the company is running out of money.

Production of the revolutionary carbon fibre plane has been delayed because problems with the fuselage have held up its certification in the United States. The company also has a plant in Reno, Nevada.

Mrs Moya Lear, widow of the Lear Fan inventor, Mr William Lear, said in Belfast yesterday: "We are running out of money."

But she insisted the company would survive until it won the certification of airworthiness.

## STOCK EXCHANGES

## Change on week

FT Index: 808.1 up 13.8

FT Gifts: 83.33 down 0.21

FT All Shares: 420.81 up 7.18

Bargains: 27.200

Datastream USM Leaders

Index: 101.77 up 0.42

New York: Dow Jones

Averages: (close) 1270.10

down 16.54

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones

Index: 150.97

Hongkong: Hang Seng

Index: 975.47

## BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interims: AGB Research, Airtex, Investment Trust, Mayflower, Ferguson, Gilmour (third quarter), Rainier Group, Stobart, Riley, Drummond, Findlay, Evans Group, Southern Business Leasing.

TOMORROW - Interims: Armour Trust, Centraville Estates, Electronic Machine Co, Gnome Photographic Products, Group Investors, Kakuzi, MFI Furniture Group, D. S. Smith, Westpool Investment Trust.

Finals: Countryside Properties, Arthur Guinness, Lincroft, Kington, Trident Television.

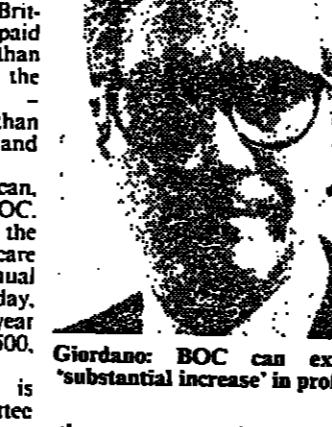
WEDNESDAY - Interims: Allied Collards Group, Astra Industrial Group, Sidney C. Banks, Down Group, Fleming Technology Trust, A. and J. Geller, Racial Electronics.

Finals: Anglo TV, Bell Brothers, Tate, Tate &amp; Lyle.

THURSDAY - Interims: Atlantic Assets Trust, County and New Town Properties, Dixons Group, Independent Investment Co, Property Investment Trust, Stewart Securities (Amended), Finalis, Elstand, Gold Mining, Eurothem International, Greenfriar Investments, Y. J. Lovell Holdings, Oakwood Group, (Amended) Raeburn Investment Trust, St Andrews Trust, South African Land &amp; Exploration, Southwail Holdings, Trusthouse Forte, Vaal Reefs Exploration &amp; Mining, Western Deep Levels.

FRIDAY - Interims: Andre de Breit, Haynes Publishing Group, Benjamin Priest Group.

## Giordano's pay slips £57,



Giordano: BOC can expect 'substantial increase' in profits.

they were marginally up in current cost terms.

This year, Mr Giordano says in the annual report, the company can expect a "substantial increase" in pre-tax profits as the world recovery gathers pace.

The main reason why Mr

## High cost of energy criticized

By Edward Townsend  
Industrial Correspondent

One hundred British factories are facing severe competitive problems because of the continuing high price of electricity. In some cases, the cost is 20 per cent higher than on the Continent.

The plight of these industrial intermediate industries such as chemicals, man-made fibres, iron and steel, paper and board and plastic packaging, has been highlighted by Mr John Cassells, director general of the National Economic Development Office, who has told the Government that the power price issue needs to be resolved urgently.

Many of the intermediate industries welcome the Government action to reduce their energy bills after reports from a Nedo energy task force set up in 1981. But Mr Cassells says the large energy-intensive users who have little scope to pass on higher prices to their customers, continue to suffer.

He said the 100 plants affected were operating in a highly competitive world market. "We cannot afford to lose these chunks of British industry."

There is now a glimmer of hope that the Government will act to reduce the differential with the industries' European competitors. Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, told last week's meeting of the National Economic Development Council (NEDC) that action was being considered.

Grievson Grant, the stockbroker, forecasts 4 per cent growth this year for Britain's economy. It expects consumer spending to once again contribute most, although investment is forecast to be more significant than last year.

Grievson expects exports to rise strongly boosted by the recovery in world economic activity.

It says the rise in inflation over next few years is unlikely to match that of the 1970s.

## UK revival 'far from assured'

Economic forecasters are developing a herd instinct, which is stamping them into optimistic forecasts about Britain's recovery, but continued growth is "far from assured", according to the stockbroker, Simon & Coates, which advises investors to keep their eyes on the future, not on the past.

The stockbroker says: "Healthy growth seems assured in Britain at least until mid-1984. However, we have little doubt that the year as a whole will see Britain's real growth lagging well behind the international average."

Britain's recovery was ahead of other countries in 1982, the stockbroker says, while last year its growth rate of 2.6 per cent was in line with the average of the leading industrial nations.

This year, it forecasts that Britain's growth will slow to about 1.8 per cent, compared with between 3 per cent and 4 per cent for other industrial nations.

# Zeff brothers' free-piece suit

Mr Alfred Zeff and his brother Monty quickly realized that the demob suit would not remain the height of fashion for long in post-war Britain and so when they decided to start their own menswear retail business, So, after pooling their RAF gratuities totaling £320, they opened their first small shop in Blandford, north London.

The business prospered, but it was not until 1977, when they merged their shops with four owned by Mr Jeffrey Gould, a managing director, that they really took off.

As with all successful businesses, John Kent as it was later renamed, attracted attention and it was Amber Day which swooped first and bought the group in a £2.5m deal.

But as Amber Day ran into difficulties, the management at John Kent found that its hard-earned cash was needed to prop up its ailing parent and its expansion plans were shelved.

Finally, last year, the two businesses decided to part

company and last week Amber

Day announced it was floating John Kent on to the Unlisted Securities Market. The brokers Straus Turnbull and financial adviser United Trust & Credit are placing 71.5 per cent of the equity in the market amounting to 7.15 million shares at 35p a share. This values the entire company at £3.5m. Amber Day will continue to own a 28.5 per cent in the company.

The Zeff brothers and Mr Gould intend to put up a total of £3,000 between them for a stake of 8.5 per cent in the company, with an option to buy another 7 per cent later.

At present, dealers are proceeding with the placing amounting to £2.5m, will go to the group as an added incentive, with a minimum of 500 shares will be offered to finance its future expansion programme, which includes stepping up the amount of business transacted at its existing 29 branches and possible acquisitions.

More than 70 per cent of John Kent's suits, retailing at about £170 each, are made to its own specifications. "It offers us

week's newcomer lived

specifications when dealing in Wholesaler, the

specifications of

Michael Clark

units pre-packaging group. The broker Le Mare, Martin placed 5 million shares at 10p and looked on as the opening price established a 6p premium. Later in the week, after a brief bout of profit taking, the shares enjoyed a renewed burst of support to close at 17p.

Promotions House, the travel related promotions group, has been entertaining the jobbers after its recent acquisition of Berkeley and Hay Hill Investments. The board made it clear it intends to maintain Berkeley's full quote, despite controlling 75 per cent of the shares.

When it joined the USM back in August, PH was forecasting pre-tax profits for the year of £150,000, but expects to earn nearly £200,000 helped by a contribution from B & HH.

Some analysts say the group is capable of nearer £250,000. The shares ended the week at 24p, compared with the placing price of 25p.

## APPOINTMENTS

### Managing director for nuclear corporation

The National Nuclear Corporation: Mr C E Pugh has been appointed managing director in succession to Dr N L Franklin, who has retired from the board.

Standard Securities: Sir Michael Edwards and Mr Michael Sorkin, an executive director of Hambros Bank, are to become non-executive directors on April 2. Mr Malcolm Strain, presently chief surveyor, joins the board as executive director on February 8.

Suter: Mr Godfrey Turner has become a non-executive member of the board.

Mercery Securities & S C Warburg & Co: Mr B K Peppiatt and Mr T F J Jones, joint chairmen of Ackroyd & Smithers, have joined the boards of both companies in a non-executive capacity.

Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society: Mr L L Minna, secretary and member of the committee of management, retires on January 27 and will be succeeded by Mr J F Lambeth, actuary.

Coopers & Lybrand Associates: Mr Peter Mountford, a former senior manager of J Sainsbury's, has become an associate director.

United Dominions Trust: Mr Fred Randall is the new finance director.

Glaxo: Dr J. C. Hamlet, managing director of Glaxo Pharmaceuticals, has joined the board of Glaxo Holdings.

Anglo-American Securities Corporation: Mr J. H. L. Nott is a new director.

Asset Special Situations Trust: Mr Brian Banks has been elected to the board.

WS Atkins Group Consultants: Dr Roger Wootton has joined the board. He continues as a director of Atkins Research and Developments.

Winchester Bowring: Mr S. A. North has become a departmental director and Messrs C. Anneri, M. Haines and A. Seyler are new assistant directors.

Chapman Industries: Mr Richard Hill has joined the main board. He has special responsibility for group development and remains a director on the subsidiary boards of Chapman Envelopes, Chapman Containers and Chapman Engineers.

Robert Barrow: Mr Norman Macleod has been appointed a director.

Tarant-Shaw: Mr C. R. W. Stephens has been named an associate director.

## First class honours at polytechnics

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Mr Michael Glaz

# ICE SKATING: TORVILL AND DEAN NOW SET THEIR SIGHTS ON OLYMPIC GAMES

From John Hennessy, Budapest

The impact of the Bolero of Poland, gave Torvill and Dean six for both elements. There seemed a hint of unaccustomed nervousness about Dean's skating at occasional moments, but he declared himself yesterday to have been free of butterflies. His partner added, by way of explanation, that "if you skate slowly, as we do in the Bolero, you only have to be a tiny bit off balance and there is no speed to carry you forward and cover it up. It's much more difficult."

There was magic in the air from the moment the British couple took the ice, to a reception that spoke of the affection held for them in Budapest, where they have often trained in the past. Four and a half haunting minutes later the stadium erupted as the two skaters plunged into an imaginary volcano, their love tragically unfulfilled.

Not everyone was enraptured, however. All too soon Tatiana Tarasova, the trainer of Besteranova and Bukan, produced another lively and vivacious performance, though in the same vein as previous years, launched into a complaint about alleged illegalities committed by Torvill and

Certainly, it is technically the most demanding, and a former Hungarian champion was not alone in thinking that it would be many years before we again saw the like of Torvill and Dean once they had deserved the amateur ranks in March for no doubt lucrative professional fields of opportunity.

Yet, for all the flurry of sixes at the end of their performance, three out of nine for technical merit and eight out of nine for artistic impression, it was still not without flaw. The marks of Besteranova and Bukan, the Russians champions, including as they did 11 5.9s, virtually forced sixes out of the judges if they were to express a preference for the world champions. Even so some carried generosity to an unexpected extreme. Three judges, those from Switzerland, Hungary and

that Bolero was preceded by two such blockbusters as Mack and Mabel in the 1981-82 season and Barnum on Ice a year later.

Mrs Tarasova argued that two lifts – once when Dean suddenly turns backward and flips his partner over his shoulder, and another when, with prodigious strength, he raises her one-handed by the boot, breaking the rule forbidding the lifting of the man's hands above shoulder

height.

Laurence Demmy, chairman of the ice dance committee of the International Skating Union, stoutly defended the British couple, an ironic development when you remember that he has been accused in the past of being excessively pro-Russian.

"I am not going to put a ruler across the shoulders," he said yesterday. "We are concerned that there should be no leverage above the shoulder and there is clearly no evidence of that." If

there was an inch or two of movement above the shoulder, he thought, it was certainly not outside the spirit of the new rule.

Betty Callaway, the British trainer, made an unusually caustic response. "After 16 years," she said, "I am delighted

that the Russians have finally found the rule book." It cannot have been far from her mind that the same Mrs Tarasova once trained Moiseyeva and Minenkov, a Russian couple who drove a stroke through the rule book in the seventies.

The second British couple

held on to fourth position in spite of an injury to Karen Barber's leg that required five injections. Their Chaplin routine could so easily have come badly unstuck had they not struck up a rapport with the spectators but they brought it off beautifully.

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# Fagan typically generous but generosity of his team is atypical

By Paul Newman

It is hardly time to talk of a crisis at Anfield, but the Liverpool machine is not ticking over as smoothly these days as everyone has come to expect. Having been held in draws in their two previous Canon League home games, Joe Fagan's team went one worse on Saturday when they lost 1-0 at home to Wolverhampton Wanderers, the first division's bottom club.

The loss of Dalglish through injury seems to be affecting Liverpool more than they would like to admit and the prospect of travelling to Sheffield Wednesday tomorrow in the fifth round of the Milk Cup must be a daunting one for Fagan. While Liverpool appear temporarily at least to have lost their touch, Wednesday, the second division leaders seem to have discovered theirs.

Wolves beat Liverpool who are still two points clear at the top, with a ninth minute goal by Mardenborough and Fagan was typically generous in his praise of his opponents: "Even though we had 70 per cent of the game there was no way that Wolves looked uncomfortable in defence", he said. "Everybody says it's so easy for Liverpool, but it's not. Football has changed. It has got harder for any team to win as they were once expected to."

The pointer who recently fucked Arsenal at odds of 1,000,000 to 1 to win the championship must have felt his pulse race a little faster after this weekend's programme. When Arsenal were winning 2-1 away in Luton Town, only Notts City of the 11 clubs above them were taking maximum points.

A month ago, when Terry Neill was dismissed as manager, Arsenal were 16th in the table. Since Don Howe took charge of the team they have won three and drawn three of their six League matches and have risen to eleventh.

The gap between Arsenal and Liverpool is now 12 points and it would take some extraordinary

luck for the Gunners to

overturn the 12-point deficit.

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The loss of Dalglish through injury seems to be affecting Liverpool more than they would like to admit and the prospect of travelling to Sheffield Wednesday tomorrow in the fifth round of the Milk Cup must be a daunting one for Fagan, while Liverpool appear temporarily at least to have lost their touch. Wednesday, the second division leaders, seem to have discovered theirs.

Wolves beat Liverpool, who are still two points clear at the top, with a ninth minute goal by Mardenborough and Fagan was typically generous in his praise of his opponents. "Even though we had 70 per cent of the game there was no way that Wolves looked uncomfortable in defence", he said. "Everybody says it's so easy for Liverpool, but it's not. Football has changed. It's not harder for any team to win as they were once expected to."

The punter who recently backed Arsenal at odds of 1,000.000 to 1 to win the championship may have felt his pulse race a little faster after the weekend's programme. While Arsenal were winning 2-1 away to Luton Town, only Norwich City of the 10 clubs above them were taking maximum points.

A month ago, when Terry Neil was dismissed as manager, Arsenal were sixteenth in the table. Since Don Howe took charge of the team they have won three and drawn three of their six League matches and have risen to eleventh.

The gap between Arsenal and Liverpool is now 12 points; it would take some extraordinary

results for that to be bridged, but a few more like Saturday could start worrying Luton, who have already claimed a 50p bet at 1,000,000 to 1 because it was a "pal's error".

With Liverpool losing Manchester United having held 1-1 by Queen's Rangers on Friday night, Ham United had the chance to go second but went down away to Birmingham City.

Saturday's matches were a reverse of those on the opening day of the season and spectators, particularly the Luton, may have felt a *deja vu*. Not only did Alvin both matches 2-1 but also scored the two Luton Robson was the offend August, Kay on Saturday, Woodcock and Sansom the target at the other end.

Wednesday, Chelsea Manchester City opened second division wins campaigns with wins over Swans City, Derby and Crystal Palace respectively and each completed the d on Saturday.

Wednesday were the impressive, winning 6-1 a Toshack, the player-manager scored an own goal. Chelsea, winners, were also helping hand by their opponents, Derby's keeper, diverted Watson's ball into his own net after a gentle breeze by minutes and in the second spur, as eager as a Mr Universe to show Fulham their FA Cup Chelsea's second goal, the blisters, blew through their FA Cup Manchester City, at force 10 but merely waved a over Crystal Palace, manager, Alan Mullery, at Tottenham ahead on both occasions, the timing of their goals were not quite identical, and their victories for the first division. But their approaches could scarcely have differed more widely. They were typically attractive bows as they were uncharacteristically unattractive in the face of Ipswich Town.

The result was the same, Roberts' manager, Alan Mullery, at Tottenham ahead on both occasions, the timing of their goals were not quite identical, and their victories for the first division. But their approaches could scarcely have differed more widely. They were typically attractive bows as they were uncharacteristically unattractive in the face of Ipswich Town.

Keith Burkinshaw, who described home at Shrewsbury, criticism of his player's physical Cambridge United and tactics as "ridiculous" and "a bit Audley, Brian Houghton and Friend reads more like an international all-star team.

side had gained their first League win since beating Queen's Park Rangers in September. Others were more comforted that they had done so by the method that has earned such popularity.

Not everyone, it would seem, accepted Tottenham's strategy, Fulham's. Even some of their own supporters were clearly disturbed by it. For a game featuring one of the more adventurous of first division visitors, their crowd was only 25,832. That is more than 3,000 below their previous lowest figure this season, against Notts County.

Tottenham themselves, have started to rise above their own nadir. After seven successive failures their confidence had fallen to the floor, but even their numerous absences are beginning to pick themselves up. The result is that, not including the likes of Mabbutt, Audley, Brian Houghton and Friend reads more like an international all-star team.

The man to lift them was Hoddle. For some 20 minutes before the interval he touched perfection itself. He started by curling a shot against the injured element, was threatened by a post, continued by setting up opportunities for Falco and Roberts, then forced the corner that preceded the opening goal and finished by creating the second for Falco.

Burkinshaw revealed that Hoddle was suffering from a really badly bruised Achilles tendon. It was black and blue and many would have pulled out with such an injury. He did eventually withdraw, to be replaced by a familiar face in the back, and Gates, up front, were the individual exceptions to the general rule.

Although he did twice allow Archibald to escape and almost uproot a tackle, Butcher grew to resemble a one-man army protecting Ipswich's defences that were crumbling all around him. Two interceptions, when Archibald and Falco were closing in, were as crucial as his header off the line from Falco. The rest of the rest was so frail that a gentle blow was enough to knock him over.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: A Park: G Stevens, M Bowes, G Roberts, P Miller, S Perryman, R Cooke, S Archibald, M Falco, G Hoddle (sub G Cross), S. G. (sub G. Cross), K. Houghton, T. Parkin, R. O'Neill, T. Butcher, J. Park, S. McColl, M. D'Aversa, E. Gates, T. Putney (sub K. O'Callaghan), S. M. (sub G. Cross). Referee: C Thomas (Porthcawl).

Parks, appearing in only his fifth match and unbeaten in the three hours since taking over from the injured element, was threatened by a post, continued by setting up opportunities for Falco and Roberts, then forced the corner that preceded the opening goal and finished by creating the second for Falco.

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Maurice Barnard has now gone nine games without defeat as Leeds' coach, but he will be the first to acknowledge the debt to Webb, man-of-the-match, Bell, Holmes and Ward, an inspiring captain.

Leeds' goals, plus a penalty goal, gave Leeds a 14-6 lead. Wides had their best spell on attack during the last 10 minutes of the first half, and Lydon took Adams' high kick from under the noses of three Leeds players to touch down although Burke failed to catch it.

In the second half the game driving sheet and ruthless tackling started scoring moves, although both sides commendably attempted to open up the play. As time wore on, Wides became frustrated at their failure to break down the Leeds defence and the referee, Billy Thompson, came down hard on Wides' offences. Cresser landed two further goals and the Wides forward, Steve O'Neill, was sent to the sin bin for taking a swipe at an opposition player.

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The most plucky performance in the second division was York's. Down to 12 men after only 20 minutes, they staged a remarkable comeback from being 16-0 down at the interval to lead 18-16 with 10 minutes to go before losing 22-18 at Kent Invicta. The winning try came with five minutes left. A try by Eric the New Zealander Bell fashioned a try for the fast-supporting Holmes. Then Dick juggled with an inside pass to dive over after another flowing move.

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## RUGBY LEAGUE

## Leeds grip accounts for Widnes again

By Keith Macklin

Leeds ..... 18  
Widnes ..... 10

The iron grip, both physical and psychological, currently held by Leeds on Widnes brought further cup triumph for the Yorkshiremen and this season's second disappointment for the beaten Lancashire Cup finalists.

In Saturday's toughly contested final at Wigan, the indiscretions of Widnes cost them dearly in terms of vital penalties and two tries by Leeds from splendid handling movements wiped out their early six-point lead.

St Helens' eased their own relegation fears and added to those of luckless Whitehaven, who took a step nearer making a swift return to the second division by a 20-14 at the well-kept Knowsley Road. The struggling Cumbrians showed a great deal of character and commitment but their valiant sole efforts brought little reward.

Tries from McIntyre, Arkwright, Rule and Haggersey helped St Helens lead 20-4 at the break. D'Levy and Wright scored Whitehaven's tries.

Wakefield Trinity seem certain to join Whitehaven in the second division next season following their 16-42 defeat at Warrington, who never touched anything like their best form. They were always struggling to get on top. After leading 6-2 early in the second half, Warrington found themselves trailing 10-6 five minutes later.

Although they edged in front again, Trinity came back with a strong rally to level matters a 12-12 but they paid dearly for late infringements which enabled Warrington to add two further penalty goals to make the issue safe.

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## Hull KR blow Rovers apart

On a day when the weather reduced the programme by half, Hull Kingston Rovers managed not only to play but to win for the eleventh league game running, to stay top of the first division, sponsored by Slalom Lager. They beat Featherstone Rovers 34-0.

Dorothy, Hull KR's Australian, who had already kicked a first half goal and penalty, added two tries and two minutes in the second half on his way to a personal haul of 18 points. Paul Prohun also collected first half tries and Smith and Clark did likewise after the interval.

St Helens' eased their own relegation fears and added to those of luckless Whitehaven, who took a step nearer making a swift return to the second division by a 20-14 at the well-kept Knowsley Road. The struggling Cumbrians showed a great deal of character and commitment but their valiant sole efforts brought little reward.

Tries from McIntyre, Arkwright, Rule and Haggersey helped St Helens lead 20-4 at the break. D'Levy and Wright scored Whitehaven's tries.

Wakefield Trinity seem certain to join Whitehaven in the second division next season following their 16-42 defeat at Warrington, who never touched anything like their best form. They were always struggling to get on top. After leading 6-2 early in the second half, Warrington found themselves trailing 10-6 five minutes later.

Although they edged in front again, Trinity came back with a strong rally to level matters a 12-12 but they paid dearly for late infringements which enabled Warrington to add two further penalty goals to make the issue safe.

The most plucky performance in the second division was York's. Down to 12 men after only 20 minutes, they staged a remarkable comeback from being 16-0 down at the interval to lead 18-16 with 10 minutes to go before losing 22-18 at Kent Invicta. The winning try came with five minutes left. A try by Eric the New Zealander Bell fashioned a try for the fast-supporting Holmes. Then Dick juggled with an inside pass to dive over after another flowing move.

Cresser's goals, plus a penalty goal, gave Leeds a 14-6 lead. Wides had their best spell on attack during the last 10 minutes of the first half, and Lydon took Adams' high kick from under the noses of three Leeds players to touch down although Burke failed to catch it.

In the second half the game driving sheet and ruthless tackling started scoring moves, although both sides commendably attempted to open up the play. As time wore on, Wides became frustrated at their failure to break down the Leeds defence and the referee, Billy Thompson, came down hard on Wides' offences. Cresser landed two further goals and the Wides forward, Steve O'Neill, was sent to the sin bin for taking a swipe at an opposition player.

Maurice Barnard has now gone nine games without defeat as Leeds' coach, but he will be the first to acknowledge the debt to Webb, man-of-the-match, Bell, Holmes and Ward, an inspiring captain.

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LEEDS: J. Whitehead, P. Franks, D. Cresser, D. Bell, A. Smith, J. Holmes, K. Dick, Keith Rimmer, D. Ward (sub K. Smith), Kevin Haynes, G. Jones, G. Cross, S. O'Neill, T. Burke, S. O'Leary, J. Lydon, R. Linton, E. Hughes, J. Gregory, J. Thompson, S. Parkin, T. Butcher, J. Park, S. McColl, T. O'Dwyer, E. Gates, T. Putney (sub K. O'Callaghan), S. M. (sub G. Cross). Referee: W. Thompson (Huddersfield).

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# Educational

## CONTROLLER EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING

The BBC is seeking a successor to Donald Grattan, who will be retiring in June 1984 after 28 years' service in BBC Education. The Controller, Educational Broadcasting is the Corporation's chief adviser on educational matters and is responsible to the Director General for the development and implementation of the Corporation's educational policy in the field of School and Continuing Education and for meeting the BBC's commitment to the Open University.

The Controller is, amongst other things, responsible for the effective implementation of the Corporation's educational broadcasting policy involving five network educational departments and must therefore be acquainted with, and experienced in, the processes of broadcast production. An informed understanding of educational publishing would be a definite advantage.

Salary by negotiation. Based West London.

For further details and application form write to: Head of Appointments Department, BBC, London W1A 1AA. Tel. 01-927 4604

We are an Equal Opportunities employer



## BENENDEN SCHOOL Appointment of HEAD

Applications are invited for the post of this independent Public Boarding School for Girls, with up to 400 pupils aged 11-18. The School has a high academic record, a strong Sixth Form, and aims to develop the individual personality and potential of all its pupils. A considerable development programme is in progress.

It is hoped that the person appointed will be able to take up responsibility not later than the beginning of the Summer Term 1985.

For particulars and application forms please write to the Secretary to the Council, Benenden School, Cranbrook, Kent. The closing date for the receipt of completed applications will be 6th March 1984.

## YEHUDI MENUHIN SCHOOL PRINCIPAL

The Board of Governors invite applications for the post of Principal which falls vacant on 1st September, 1984. The school comprises 47 talented young musicians and is supported by the Department of Education and Science through its Aided Pupil Scheme. The Governors seek an experienced person with special qualities of personality and breadth of background to lead this unique residential, musical and educational community.

Full details may be obtained from: The Secretary, Yehudi Menuhin School, Stoke d'Abernon, Cobham, Surrey KT11 3QQ. Tel No 0332-4709

The closing date for applications will be 10th February.

## THE HABERDASHERS' ASKE'S SCHOOL, EUSTREE ENTRANCE TO THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT AT AGE 7

Applications are invited for entrance to the Preparatory Department for boys aged 7 years on 31st August, 1984. Entrance tests will be held on FRIDAY 10th and FRIDAY 17th February 1984.

The Preparatory Department is now housed in a new, purpose built, self-contained building with first-class facilities.

Further information, details of the special coach services for pupils, Prospectus, etc. may be obtained from the Admissions Secretary (Dept. PI), Haberdashers' Aske's School, Butterly Lane, Eustree, Borehamwood, Herts, WD6 3AF. Tel 01-207 4323. Telephone enquiries are welcome.

## UNIVERSITY OF COLLEGE OF WALES ABERYSTWYTH POST OF REGISTRAR

The College council invites applications from suitable candidates for the post of Registrar to take office as soon as possible after 1 April 1984. The post is open to men and women. The Welsh Office Council. The College operates a bilingual policy and a knowledge of Welsh will be regarded as a most important qualification. The salary will be within the professional range.

Applications should be submitted to the Principal, The University College of Wales, Old College, King Street, Aberystwyth SY20 2AU, to whom completed application forms should be returned not later than Friday 24 February 1984.

## University of London Chair of Agricultural Economics at Wye College

The Senate invite applications for the above Chair within the Department of Agricultural Economics, with special responsibility for the Agricultural Policy Unit.

Applications (10 copies) should be submitted to the Academic Registrar (T), University of London, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU, from whom further particulars should first be obtained.

Closing date for receipt of applications is 29 February 1984.

## GRESHAM'S SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS to be held at Gresham's School and 7th March 1984. Following scholar- ships are offered:-

ONE FISHERMEN'S SCHOLARSHIP OF UP TO 100% OF FEES.  
ONE FISHERMEN'S COMPANY SCHOLARSHIP OF £1,200 D.A.  
ONE FISHERMEN'S COMPANY SCHOLARSHIP FOR MUSIC OR  
ARTS OF £1,000 D.A.  
ONE FISHERMEN'S COMPANY SCHOLARSHIP OF £1,000 D.A.

Restricted SCHOLARSHIPS (MAXIMUM OF TWO) COMBINED  
VALUE NOT TO EXCEED £500  
D.A.  
Candidates must be under 14 on 1st  
April, 1984. Applications to Head-  
master, Gresham's School, Holt, Norfolk. Closing date  
10th February 1984.

## University of London CHAIR OF MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY AT THE LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE

The Senate invite applications for the Chair of Medical Entomology which became vacant on the resignation of Dr. W. W. Macfie on 31 March 1980.

Applications (10 copies) should be submitted to the Academic Registrar (T), University of London, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU, from whom further particulars should first be obtained.

Closing date for receipt of applica-  
tions is 29 February 1984.

## Westminster School HEAD OF SCIENCE

Applications are invited for this post which becomes vacant in September 1984.

Full details from  
THE HEADMASTER  
17 Dean's Yard,  
London,  
SW1P 3PB

## LECTURESHIP in the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering

Applications are invited for a Lectu-  
rership in the Department of Electrical  
and Electronic Engineering. A good  
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knowledge of the use of the scien-  
tific and technical literature in the  
subject would be an advantage.

Applications and further partic-  
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January 1984, may be obtained  
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Applications (10 copies) should be  
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## Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

## BBC 1

6.00 **Ceefax** AM, News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins. Also available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.

6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Fern Britton. News from Debons Ris at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with bulletins on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 8.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; a review of the day's television at 8.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; keep fit with Diana Moran and Slim and Shine with Audrey Eytan both between 8.30 and 9.00; and horoscopes at 8.35.

9.00 **Mind You Go, Road** safety hints from Jimmy Savile (r) 9.10 **Gardeners' World** Gerald and Patricia Cook explain plant collector, Roy Lancaster and Graham Rose, gardening correspondent of the Sunday Times, the secrets of creating a beautiful garden when you have 8 square metres of Praise (shown yesterday) 10.00 **Ceefax** 10.30 **Play School**, presented by Chris Tranchell (r) 10.55 **Ceefax**.

12.30 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Bill Giles 12.57 **Regional news** (London and SE only); **Financial report** followed by news headlines with subtitles) 1.00 **Pebble Mill at One**. Among the guests is golfer Tom Watson, in this country to play a new series of pro-amateur matches. 1.45 **The Plumpies**.

2.00 **See Hear** A magazine programme for the hard of hearing (shown yesterday) 2.25 **Decade**, A re-run of the turgid soap opera (r) 3.35 **Caroleena**; Bugs Bunny in *Shrake Bugs and Prince Violent* 3.45 **Regional news** (not London).

3.50 **The Amazing Adventures of Mork** introduced by Tony Hart (r) 3.55 **Play School**, presented by Carol Channing 4.20 **Jackanory**, Tony Arden with the story of *The Brontosaurus Birthday Cake* 4.35 **Finders Keepers**, Quic presented by Richard Stilgoe 5.00 **John Craven's Newsround** 5.10 **Blue Peter** reports from the French Alps on the 1984 British Junior Ski Championships.

5.40 **Sixty Minutes** including **national news** from Richard Whitmore at 5.40; **regional news magazines** at 5.55; and **news headlines** at 6.38.

6.40 **Rosie**, The second of seven programmes written by Roy Clark starring Greenwood as Rosie and Tony Haygarth as Wilmet - two comic policemen.

7.10 **The Dukes of Hazzard**. Poor old Uncle Jesse is knocked to the ground and loses his sight when he is caught up in a jewel robbery.

8.00 **The Thon Birds**. Part four and the unhappy tather, Ralph, materializes on the island that Meggie is spending a holiday, unable to leave Australia without seeing her again.

9.30 **News with Sue Lawley**.

9.55 **The Hollywood Greats**, The second subject of Barry Norman's three part series is Henry Fonda (see *Choice*).

10.45 **The Plane That Flew From the Sky**, A documentary that reconstructs the almost fatal flight of a Trans World Airline Boeing 727 that plunged 33,000 feet in 44 seconds while on a domestic flight from New York to Minneapolis in April 1979.

11.33 **News headlines**.

11.35 **Tony Basil Tape 2**, Entertainment from the American singer/dancer/choreographer whose guest is comedy impressionist, Janet Brown (r).

12.05 **Weather**.

## TV-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Anne Diamond and John Stapleton. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.35; money news at 6.40 and 8.45; exercises at 6.50 and 9.15; the day's odd anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.05; cartoon at 7.25; guest of the day at 7.40; pop video at 7.55; star romance at 8.10; **Jimmy Greaves's television highlights** at 8.35; and advice from the TV-am doctor at 9.05.

## TV/LONDON

9.25 **Thames news headlines** followed by **Schools**: Part one of *Gulliver's Travels* with Richard Harris as Gulliver 9.47 Learning to read with *Beast Brush* 9.59 *Trees* growing in different environments. 10.11 **Basic maths**, 10.31 **Play**: *Derek*, by Edward Bond, 11.00 **Winter** in the Yorkshire dales. 11.22 **Beginners science**. 11.41 **A day in the life of a sight-impaired child**.

12.00 **Alphabet Zoo**, Henry Hughes and Ralph McTell with Oscar the Ostrich 12.30 *Let's Do the Ostrich*. 13.00 *The Queen's Children*, who came out of the *Ses*, 12.30 *A Bit on the Side*. *Avic* for those who would like to earn some extra money (r).

1.00 **News with Leonard Parkin**, 1.20 **Thames news**, 1.30 **Farmhouse Kitchen**, Grace Mulligan and guest Angela Motrak with recipes from Somerset and Dorset.

2.00 **Film, Dentist in the Chair** (1960) starring Bob Monkhouse and Peggy Cummings. *Comedy* set in a dental school. Directed by Don Chaffey. 3.30 *Miracles Take Longer*, Episode three of the drama series set in a Citizen's Advice Bureau.

4.00 **Alphabet Zoo**, A repeat of the programme shown at noon.

4.15 **Batfink**, Animated adventures of a bat.

4.20 **The Man and Masters of the Universe in Dragon Invasion**, 4.45 *Chucky*, Part two of an excellent adaptation of *John Wyndham's* *The Chrysalids* about a young man with a supernatural ability living in his brain 5.15 *Emmerdale Farm*, Matt Skelbow is threatened with prosecution.

5.45 **News 6.00 Themes news** with Andrew Gardner and Tina Jenkins. 5.25 *Help*.

6.35 **Crossroads**, Diane Hunter is confined by Paul Ross after he returns, shattered, from a funeral.

7.00 **Wish You Were Here**, Judith Chalmers samples the fare of a tavern on *Kids*; Chris Kelly examines the growth of theme parks in Britain and visits one man, Alton Towers in Staffordshire; and Ed Stewart and his family begin a four-week tour of the American West.

7.30 **Coronation Street**, Ivy Tilsley receives some bad news about husband Bert.

8.00 **The Benny Hill Show**, Another hour of the usual comic sketches and songs with bouncy entendre lyrics, starring the king of *Innuendo*.

9.00 **The Decade of Destruction: The Search for the Kidnappers**, A three part documentary about the destruction of the Amazon jungle and the effect it has on the inhabitants. (Part two at 10.30, part three tomorrow evening) (see *Choice*).

10.00 **News**.

10.30 **The Decade of Destruction** continued.

11.30 **After Hours**, Trevor Hyett and Mavis Nicholson present a programme about expatriates of all nationalities.

12.25 **Night Thoughts** from Rev Donald Reeves, rector, St James's Piccadilly.

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6.30 **Closedown**.

## 22 Thatcher defends Oman lobbying

The Prime Minister said yesterday that she was happy if her lobbying had helped a British firm to secure a £25m construction order from the Sultan of Oman - an order which her son Mark reportedly sought for the firm in a commercial capacity.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher sought the contract for Britain in discussions with the Sultan during her visit to Oman in April 1981.

According to *The Observer* newspaper yesterday, Mrs Thatcher was in Oman at the same time acting on behalf of Compensation Ltd, the company seeking the order to build a university. His visit was unpublicized. Although the newspaper made it clear that there was no suggestion of "corruption or wickedness", the matter was raised with the Prime Minister by Mr Peter Walden when he interviewed her on independent television.

Mrs Thatcher replied that my advocacy succeeded in getting that the order for Britain I am happy about.

It has been pointed out that it was the Conservative Party that, certainly, was the only British company seeking the contract, and that Thatcher was doing what the British prime minister was.

However, Labour's spokesman on Trade, Mr Brian Rix, MP for Dagenham, said in a report that she was insensitive to the divisions between her public and her family's commercial interests. He said:

Denis Thatcher had an occasion written to the Secretary of State for War, Downing Street, reflecting special speed in a case affecting a company which had an interest. Mr Chayh was he doing by continuing to raise the Oman contract Parliament?

When she was on television that night, she was bound to comment. Mr Chayh replied: "I am not going to say for me, but I am not going to be beaten by Denis Thatcher on the same issue."



After the service: Dr Graham and his wife, Ruth, with the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Queen Mother and the Rector of Sandringham

## Powerful service from a silver pulpit to a select few

Dr Billy Graham, the American evangelist attracted a relatively small but regal crowd at Sandringham yesterday.

Lower than 2,000 people turned out to hear Dr Graham, who normally attracts audiences of many thousands, although his audience included six members of the Royal Family; the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Queen Mother, the Duke and Duchess of Kent and their son Lord Nicholas Windsor. Prince Edward was not present, although he is at Sandringham as he has Glandular Fever. He

was said yesterday to be "well on the way to recovery".

The Royal Family and 130 estate workers watched Dr Graham preach a powerful sermon from a silver pulpit given by Rodman Wanamaker, an American businessman, 60 years ago, in the ornate fourteenth century St Mary Magdalene church. About 1,800 onlookers stood outside in the bitterly cold wind to hear the 25-minute address.

Dr Graham took Psalm 23 as his text and spoke of belief and love of God in overcoming personal as well

as national problems. He was watched by his wife, Ruth. The Queen and the Queen Mother, both wearing blue, arrived by car with the Duchess of Kent.

The Gravams later went to Sandringham House for lunch. Dr Graham is an old friend of the Royal Family and first met the Queen in 1955 when he preached at the private chapel in Windsor. He has preached in the Queen whenever he has been in Britain. His last visit was in 1967.

Dr Graham, who is 65, said

preaching before the Royal Family

meant "the same as preaching anywhere in the world, because wherever I go I preach the gospel of the Kingdom of God and I always have to preach in front of the King of Kings, Lord of Lords. So it is always a time of tremendous soul-searching for me and a great privilege, and a sense of humility and unworthiness to preach the gospel at any time."

Dr Graham starts his Mission England campaign in May and will visit football stadiums in Bristol, Sunderland, Norwich, Birmingham and Ipswich.

## Letter from Moscow

## 50-year-old rebel shows his class

He wears steel-rimmed spectacles now to declaim his poetry, or at least to emphasize poignant moments, stabbing them in the air or pausing to perch them inexpertly on his nose.

The face is lined, the hair no longer tousle, but Yevgeny Yevushenko can still hold an audience in the palm of his hand as he used to in the 1960s, when crowds of overwrought youngsters packed football stadiums to hear him.

Yevushenko is older now - approaching 51 - and the audiences are older too. They sit on the stairs in the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall, some in sweaters and others in sober suits.

"Yevushenko reads his verse" said the starkly simple poster outside, but it was enough to bring the fans swarming in, pushing and shoving against the police auxiliaries in red armbands, a theatre-door mêlée reminiscent of the days when Yevushenko was mobbed like a film star. He has in fact been a film actor the took the part of a famous Russian scientist, Konstantin Tsiolkovsky, as well as poet, novelist, photographer and most recently film director.

Yevushenko's poetry reading, the first since he attempted a repetition of a sixties-style stadium reading during the summer - came at a critical time, with the poet under fire for spreading himself too thinly and failing to conform to the Andropov regime's instructions on socialist realist orthodoxy in the arts. His new film, *Kinderzorn*, is about to be released after long struggles with the censor.

Last month the literary journal *Our Contemporary* (*Nash Sovremennik*) mocked Yevushenko's film career and launched a bitter attack on his novel *Berry Places*, which contains frank passages about the scale of Stalin's terror, particularly in the countryside.

Would Yevushenko show repentance, perhaps pull his punches to placate officialdom? He strode on, taut with

the old energy, but with tiredness too.

The sight of a sheaf of manuscripts next to the red and white Thermos on the table beside him caused a stir: this was clearly not a burnout performer going through well worn routines. There were old and new favourites. But there were unpublished offerings too, wry, bitter and sardonic, barbed shafts aimed at the corrupt, the privileged, the *nouveau riche*. This was Yevushenko in his role as defender of the little man and scourge of the powerful, his political compromises with the authorities put on one side.

The audience laughed with delight and approval, enjoying the sight of a 50-year-old rebel scowlingly depicting sleek, black cars arriving at the back door of a shop in the fashionable Arbat district of Moscow while a poor working-woman queues in vain on the icy pavement outside.

There were acid pop-portraits of Soviet "producers of ugliness", and of a corrupt shop manager with his illegally acquired imported hi-fi, beer and wallpaper. "Was it for this we stormed the Winter Palace? Was it for this we suffered in the war against Hitler?" The audience erupts, acclaiming the man who voices their humiliation and despair, and brushing aside the fact that he also totes the Kremlin line when necessary.

At the end Yevushenko autographs books and posters thrust forward on to the stage by his most faithful fans: a round-faced army officer, an old, white-haired lady, a young girl in tight white jeans.

Afterwards, in the dressing room, he seems drained.

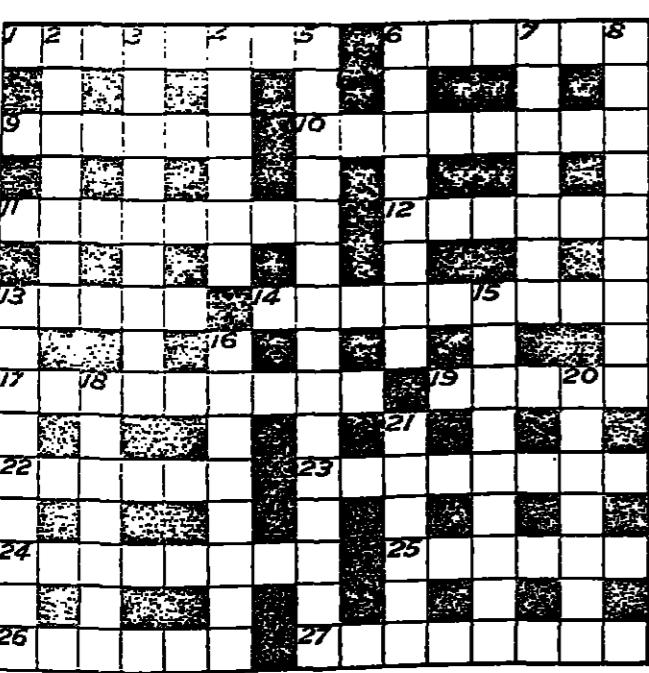
People crowd in to congratulate him, but Yevushenko seems preoccupied with his forthcoming film, fretting over how it will be received. He pours a sweet red wine from Abkhazia, the district of Georgia where he has a summer home, and takes a gulp before running out on to the stage again to respond to calls for an encore.

Richard Owen

### Today's events

New London exhibitions  
England and Wales: 19th century watercolours, The Vaughan Williams National Gallery, King Street, St James, 10 to 21 Jan. 1984. Photographs of British and American painting, The National Gallery, 20 to 23 Jan. 1984. Exhibitions in progress  
London: watercolours, The Vaughan Williams National Gallery, The Mound, Princess Royal, Edinbarugh, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 11 to 5 (until Jan 31). Art, More than 2000 prints, sculptures and photographs, The Barbican, 10 to 25 Jan. 1984. Art, More than 2000 prints, sculptures and photographs, The Barbican, 10 to 25 Jan. 1984.

### The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,336



ACROSS  
1 Plant's common hiding-place for cocaine? (6)  
6 Tool commonly used for (7)  
9 Emergency over some of Giverny's water (6)  
10 Upper-class application of lever-22 encoders rebellion (8)  
11 Celebration? A mere job, it turns out (8)  
12 Moll over quietly, or end badly (6)  
13 Muslim princess, for example, taken in by American vagrant (5)  
14 Old manuscript for churchmen? Not entirely (9)  
17 Descent of vessel I'd interrupt to share out again (9)  
18 Celebration? A mere job, it turns out (8)  
22 Marking on map is no sandbank (6)  
23 Result of second thoughts about imaginative insight (8)  
24 A horse and sheep such as anger and enraged (8)  
25 Huts retiring into strange sort of sleeping accommodation (6)  
26 Cat's type - commander of eastern bunch (6)  
27 Disorderly tinker accepts new novel (8)

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No. 16,335 will appear next Saturday

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 6

### 10 to 5, Sat 12 to 4.

Movement: Second of three exhibitions about painting sponsored by the Arts Council: The Laing Art Gallery, Newcastle upon Tyne Mon to Fri 10 to 3, Sat 10 to 4.30, Sun 2.30 to 5.30 (Jan 29).

Work by sculptor Henry Gaudier-Brzeska: City Art Gallery, Exhibition Square, York Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (until Feb 19).

Three photographers: Stephen Farthing, Douglas Malpas and Ian Scott: Museum and Art Gallery, Le Mans Crescent, Bolton Mon to Fri 10.30 to 5, Wed 10.30 to 8 (until Feb 5).

Paintings and drawings by Hilary Branson: Museum and Art Gallery, Central Library, Lichfield Street, Walsall: Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4.55 (until Feb 4).

Silkwork prints: 1960-1982, Midlands Art Centre, Cannon Hill Park, Birmingham, Mon to Sun 10 to 6 (until Feb 5).

Flesh and Stone: City Museum and Art Gallery, Broad Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent: Mon-Sat 10 to 5, Sun 10 to 4.30 to 5 (until Feb 5).

Paintings and drawings by Hilary Branson: Museum and Art Gallery, Central Library, Lichfield Street, Walsall: Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4.55 (until Feb 4).

Original paintings and signed limited editions: Chichester House Gallery, High Street, Ditchling, Sussex BN6 8SY: Tues to Sat 11 to 1, 2.30 to 5 (until Feb 5).

Creative woven wall hangings by Di Baker: Merlin Theatre, Frome, Somerset: Mon to Fri 10 to 6 to 7, Sat 10 to 12 (until Jan 29).

The artist's workshop: Charles F Tunnicliffe, P Oriel, The Welsh Arts Council, 53 Charles Street, Cardiff, CF1 4ED: Tues 9 to 5.30 (until Feb 11).

Paintings by Jack Pakenham: Octagon Gallery, 1 Lower Crescent, Belfast: Tues to Sat 11 to 5, closed Sun and Mon (until Jan 27).

Prints by David Barker and mosaics by John Kindness: Peacock Gallery, Craigavon, Northern Ireland: Mon to Fri 10 to 5, closed Sat and Sun (until Jan 31).

Talks, lectures

Lif Off: The development of rockets, by LT Bunyan, Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, 2.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Ordnance Factories and Military Services Bill, second reading.

Lords (2.30): Telecommunications Bill, second reading and Somerset House Bill, report.

Anniversaries

Births: André Michelin, pioneer of manufacture of pneumatic tyres, Paris, 1853; Edward Gordon Craig, theatre designer, Stevenage, Hertfordshire, 1872; Alfred Sevier, verse writer ("The Shooting of Dan McCready"), Preston, Lancashire, 1874; Sir Ian Hamilton, general commanding the Gallipoli landings in 1915, Corfu, 1853.

Deaths: Edward Gibbon, historian, London, 1794; Sir John Moore, killed at the battle of Corunna, 1809; Leo Delibes, composer, Paris, 1891.

### Nature notes

Atlantic gales blow a few stormy petals on to our Western coast, where they are soon snapped up by the larger gulls. Most petrels spend the whole winter out in mid-ocean, fishing for plankton; sometimes they flutter across the water with legs hanging down, as though they were walking on the waves. Manx shearwaters also stay out at sea; they are faster flyers than petrels, silting their wings from side to side as they skim over the surface. Cormorants flock to the estuaries, sometimes sitting under the water with only their neck and head visible. Shags, their smaller relatives, are found mainly in the Scottish cliffs in summer, but have now spread down the East coast of England.

Robins are singing vigorously; they keep their wings half-open as they sing. They often close on their shoulders. When they are alarmed, they make a sharp, ticking call, bobbing forward emphatically on the first note. Some resident starlings are already developing yellow beaks in anticipation of the breeding season.

Red dead-nettle is in flower in many places; it's leaves are not a relative of mint, but it is a relative of mint, not of the stinging nettle. Chickweed and groundsel go on flowering in gardens through most of the winter.

Information supplied by the A.A.

### Bond winners

Winning numbers in the draw for £100,000, £50,000 and £25,000 Premium Bond prizes, announced on Saturday, are £100,000

SDL 76109. (The winner lives in Kent.)

£10,000: 10XB: 929668 (Kent); £2500: 22VT: 934336 (Kent).

### Roads

Midlands: A45: Roadworks at Fosse Crossing, Warwickshire, between Coventry and Daventry, where they are soon snapped up by the larger gulls. Most petrels spend the whole winter out in mid-ocean, fishing for plankton; sometimes they flutter across the water with legs hanging down, as though they were walking on the waves. Manx shearwaters also stay out at sea; they are faster flyers than petrels, silting their wings from side to side as they skim over the surface. Cormorants flock to the estuaries, sometimes sitting under the water with only their neck and head visible. Shags, their smaller relatives, are found mainly in the Scottish cliffs in summer, but have now spread down the East coast of England.

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Information supplied by the A.A.

### The papers

The Daily Mirror comments on yesterday's report in *The Observer* that while in 1981 Mrs Thatcher publicly and successfully tried to win a £300m contract for Britain to build a university and a hospital in Oman, her son Mark was privately acting on behalf of the firm, Compensation International, to get the contract.

The paper says: "Mrs Thatcher's visit to the sheikdom was with a blaze of publicity. Mark Thatcher's was secret and unannounced. If Mrs Thatcher doesn't understand that kind of embarrassment should be avoided at all costs it is astonishing that Mark Thatcher is the Prime Minister's son ought not to hinder his legitimate business interests. But, at the same time, some of those interests could only arise because he is the Prime Minister's son."

The paper adds: "On ITV's *Weekend World* yesterday, featuring Brian Waller, it was Mrs Thatcher who had to stonewall dead. But she dodged it. Instead of silencing suspicion, she added to it. She made it look as if there was no smokescreen without fire."

### OU leaflets

Leaflets on BBC Open University programmes are available to non-students who send a large stamped addressed envelope to Information Officer, BBC Open University Production Centre, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes, MK7 6BH.

### NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTs Wind and COLD Occluded

